The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,130—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

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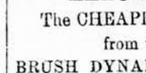

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32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

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Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 239, High Holborn London, Eng.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

Every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas, Skating Free.
Evenings 8-30 to 11.
TUESDAY'S only 8 annas.
Other nights Re. 1.
WEDNESDAY, an Obstacle Race, &c.
SATURDAY, Grand Assault of Arms.
AMUSEMENTS EVERY EVENING.
Skates as usual.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Ladies' Invitation Nights.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, and the
BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDING,
Under the auspices of the EURASIAN and
ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA,
A GRAND ALFRESCO ENTERTAINMENT
will be held in the
TOWN HALL GROUNDS, AND ELPHINSTONE GARDENS,
ON FRIDAY, 23RD INSTANT.

ADMISSION: Re. 1 for Adults.
Children under 12 years, half-price.
The Gardens will be brilliantly illuminated!
The Bohemian Band will be in attendance
for the Superb Dancing Rink!
Beautiful display of shops!
Grand drawing of prizes!
Fish Pond!
Bran Pie!
AUTOMATIC RACE COURSE,
AND LOTS OF OTHER FUN.
Prizes for Conundrums and Poems.
Refreshment Bar under able management.
"DELICIOUS ICES."
Entrance from the West only.
Gates open at 8 p.m. sharp.
"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "STRATHESK," arrived from GLASGOW & LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any Damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th May, 1890.

VETERINARY SURGEON J. D. PARAKH

BEGS to inform the residents round about Malabar Hill, that he has OPENED a VETERINARY INFIRMARY at the above address, where Horses, Dogs, &c., will be given advice and treatment for very moderate charges.

Written certificates as well as Verbal opinion will also be granted for Horses examined for Soundness.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. D. PARAKH, G. B. V. C.,
Veterinary Surgeon.

15, Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, May, 1890.

ORDER ALL YOUR
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES
FROM S. L. NORMAN & CO.

IF you require them Punctually, Regularly and at reasonable rates, send for new List of rates before subscribing elsewhere. Subscriptions to commence from 1st July should be sent in at an early date.

S. L. NORMAN & CO.,
NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE SUPPLIERS,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S PATENT WRITING BOXES.

15" by 10" by 5" Rs. 50, 15" by 10" by 6" Rs. 55,
17" by 11" by 7" Rs. 105.

LEATHER Travelling Cover for first and second size, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 each. The Price of the third size Box is, including Leather Cover, Extra Tray, Extra Patent Inkstand, and all Instruments fitted.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION (above PLINTH LEVEL) of the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Hospital for Women and Children at Bombay.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained on payment at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Hospital," will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 1 p.m, on the 4th proximo.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 in cash should accompany each Tender as earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on receipt of authority from Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

Should a Tender be accepted the Contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 21st May, 1890.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1890, for the construction of a PIPE SEWER in Victoria Cross Lane, for Ventilating Shafts and for Branch Pipe Drains Cast Iron down Pipes and fittings and other House Drainage connection work in the Agripada District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Previous to the signing of the Contract, a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount less the value of Materials to be supplied by the Municipality will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. INST., C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th May, 1890.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!

It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS,
FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage, &c

NOTICES.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 27th May, 1890, at 4-30 p.m., to consider certain additions to the rules of the Association suggested by the Committee, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 19th May, 1890

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
NOTICE.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HOLIDAY, 24th MAY, ADDITIONAL TRAIN to NAREL, for MATHERAN PASSENGERS and to KHANDALA and LANOWLI.

ON FRIDAY next, the twenty-third instant, Passengers to Narel for Matheran and to Khandala and Lanowli can leave Bombay at 4-30 p.m. by the Jabalpur Passenger Train, and will be conveyed from Kalyan to Narel and to Khandala and Lanowli by a Special Train which will leave directly after the arrival of the Jabalpur Train at Kalyan. The Special will arrive at Narel at about 7, at Khandala at about 9, and at Lanowli at about 9-20.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twentieth of May, 1890.

NOTICE.

IT is requested that Mr. T. WILSON of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER and Co. of Bombay, holding debentures of the Connaught Market loan, Nos. 15, 46 and 47A series for Rs. 500 each, originally issued in the name of Mr. W. H. VAUGHAN of Ahmednagar, will forward them duly receipted and stamped to the undersigned for payment, the period for 5 years for which the debentures were issued having lapsed on the 31st March last.

E. D. NEWNHAM SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Poona, May, 1890.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claim against, the ESTATE of the late Mr. E. C. HAWKES, C.E., who died at Bombay, on the 13th February last, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, to whom Probate of the Will has been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab, within one month from this date, after which no claims will be recognised.

G. HAWKES,
(Executor).
District Traffic Supt, N. W. Railway.

Lahore, 6th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 10th June, 1890, and opened at 12 noon, on the 11th June, 1890, for SUPPLY of 1,000 JHOOLS for PIONEERS MOUNTED INFANTRY (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March, 1891. The term "more" to include supply of stores, if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original Tender.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas in this office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in bank receipt as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the Contract deed or rejection of the Tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected; the accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement, in the event of his failing to take it up his earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of Contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

C. BELL, Lieut., R. A.,
For Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Madras Arsenal, 16th May, 1890.

HYDERABAD DECCAN.
SIR SALAR JUNG'S ESTATES,
GRAND AUCTION SALE,
FIRST WEEK IN JULY.

THE Committee of Administration will sell by Auction at Hyderabad, during the first week of July, a selection of first-rate Horses and Carriages, all in capital order, comprising—

Teams.
Pairs.
Single Horses for riding and driving, Saddlery and Harness for the same. Carriages of every description.

Precise time and place of Auction will be notified hereafter.

Enquiries for private sale may be addressed at any time before the Auction to Messrs. Cursetjee and Co. Secunderabad, or to the undersigned.

F. BEAUCLERK, Capt.,
Secretary, Salar Jung's Estates.

Hyderabad, 23rd April, 1890.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce and manufacture and Stationery during the year commencing 1st July, 1890.

Tenders must be submitted on the printed forms of the Tenderer's Schedule to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of Miscellaneous Stores, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery, on payment of 8 annas for each copy.

The Depots for delivery of Miscellaneous Stores are either Ghorpuri, Hubli, or Bangalore, and intending Tenderers are requested to name the Depot or Depots for which they require forms when applying for the same. All Stationery will have to be delivered at the Stationery Stores, Dharwar.

The Company's Specification and conditions under which the Contracts for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores and Stationery will be let accompany each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained in the case of Miscellaneous Stores from the Storekeepers at Hubli and Bangalore, and in the case of Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

The latest date for receiving Tenders is June 16. They should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway at Dharwar in a sealed cover superscribed Tenders for Stores or Stationery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.
Capital, Rs. 200,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.
SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.
OFFICES:—9 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just arrived per S. S. "Etolia," a bran-new and stylish C. and under-spring English VICTORIA by by Windover.

A bran-new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Bran-new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ..... £3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—38, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £833,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £166,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natura laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lables thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinar Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 64 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

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NOTE—The Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Seven Millions sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,600
1885	£288,156
1889	£255,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives are either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1	
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of ____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
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The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

STIRLING AND CULBARD,
PROPRIETORS,
SUNGAL, RAMPUR TEA PLANTATIONS
KANGRA VALLEY.
AWARD CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1883-84
GOLD MEDAL, BARCELONA, 1888.
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND UNIVERSALLY APPRECIATED.
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MANY otherwise healthy people cannot sleep on a hot night. SLEEPLESSNESS WEAKENS THE SYSTEM, thus paving the way for grave diseases.

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SULPHONAL-BAYER LOZENGES are PERFECTLY HARMLESS; they do not FOR sleep like Morphia. &c., but simply INDUCE sleep, and may be used by ADULTS AND CHILDREN ALIKE.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera or Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharmaciety of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

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BUGS, FLEAS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by these pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	965
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	475
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	360
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	815
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	465
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	810
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	250
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	810
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	615
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	775
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,165xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	583xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	345
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	360
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	130
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	215
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	435
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	750
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	900xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton Press Co.	1,000	125	125	20	160
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	350
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	530
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G, and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	445
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	103½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	all	do.	42)

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	210 xd. / 140
Back Bay Baths	500	5	50	10	139
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	138
Bapty Bros	6,925	200	125	Nil.	56
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	60	2,500	1,000	100	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,375
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	840
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	5	98
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	650 ex div.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	20½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	20	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	210
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	50	8 pr. ct.	10
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	5
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	...	80
Thacker and Co.	2,000	500	all	35	290
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

TWENTY-SEVEN TIMES CONVICTED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the Third Acting Presidency Magistrate, Pedro Chinnaya was charged by Inspector Young with committing house-trespass on Tuesday night. The accused, who is well known to the police, was entering the house of Goverdhan Madavdas, in Borah Bazaar Street, when he was noticed by a servant in the house, who gave the alarm by calling for a policeman. Pedro, who was under the influence of liquor, resented his arrest by tearing the coat of his captor and scratching his face. With considerable difficulty the policeman managed to place his troublesome charge in a conveyance, and taking him to the Esplanade Police Station, had him secured for the night. Pedro has undergone an accumulated term of three years' imprisonment, having been convicted on twenty-six previous occasions. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED,—The folloiwng vessels arrived yesterday :—Nurjehan (s), and Putiala (s), from Calcutta ; Eiffel Tower (s), Cape ; Avala (s), North Shield ; and Sultan (s), Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Busheer (s), for Marmugoa ; Karagola (s), Karachi, &c. ; Atjeh (Dutch Man-of-war), Achin ; and Melpomene (s), Hongkong.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Nizam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-day.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic, for the week ending 17th May, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 1,22,061, in total earnings.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Clyde, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 8 a.m.

THE MUNICIPAL CONTEST.—Dr. Katrak will address the public on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 5-15 p.m., at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute in connection with the forthcoming Municipal bye-election.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. H. Spiers, the chief engineer of the s. s. Durham, lying in the Prince's Dock, reports the theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 200, and Rs. 12 in cash from his cabin, on Tuesday last.

THE BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL TREAT.—The following further sums have been contributed towards the fund that is being raised to meet the expenses of giving the girls of the Byculla Schools a change of air to Deolali :—The Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company agents, Messrs. Dwarkadas Vasanji and Co., Rs. 30 ; and Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. ; Rs. 25.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held yesterday, at Nowrojee Hill, by the Coroner, respecting the death of Mahadoo Manajee, aged 35 years. Deceased who was a bullock *reklah* driver was addicted to drinking, and at 5 o'clock yesterday morning was found lying dead in his bed. The verdict was, "that the death of Mahadoo Manajee was caused by excessive drinking."

MAJOR FERRIS *vs. Rajyabhakta*.—On the application of the accused editor the further hearing of this case has been postponed till the 26th instant. The accused intends to bring some of the karbharees of the Kathiawar Chiefs as witnesses for the defence, and has applied to the Court that certain kamdars, whose names have been given, may be ordered to present themselves in the Court with darbari dufturs—*Kathiawar Times*.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.—The expenses for the exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier, in December next, have been estimated at a sum of Rs. 30,000, which is to be defrayed from the fund of offerings made to the saint. Mr. Navarro, the Chief Treasurer of Goa, has been here with the object of purchasing articles necessary for the exposition and for furnishing the Convent of St. Monica, which is to accommodate distinguished visitors who may come for the exposition.

A NEW WARPING MACHINE.—Mr. D. J. Tolat, of Surat, has patented a new machine which should prove interesting to cotton mill-owners. This invention is a machine for manufacturing chained warps adapted to the hand looms in India, China, Japan, &c. A "patent" has been secured for the invention from his Excellency the Viceroy to set up these machines in spinning mills. It is worked without steam-power by a simple push on ¼ inch rails by a boy. Arrangements, Mr. Tolat says, can be entered into on very reasonable terms with him.

A CHILD ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Poorbai, a woman, residing at Gogaree Mohla, reports that her child, aged two years, was enticed away from her house on Tuesday morning last, and robbed of twelve silver bangles and two silver anklets, of the collective value of Rs. 40. It appears the child was left in charge of a boy, 8 years of age, when a Mahomedan came up to him, and gave him a pice to go and purchase some grain. The boy departed on his errand, and on returning found that the child and the Mahomedan had disappeared. The child was subsequently found without the ornaments at Northbrook Gardens.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March.....Eldorada.....Newton.
Overture ..... Le Fidele Berger.....Adam.
Valse .....Christmas Roses .....Waldteufel.
Selection.....Reminiscences of Ireland .....F. Godfrey.
Valse .....Love's Dreamland.....Otto Roeder.
Russian Dance..Pas des Patineurs.....F. Godfrey.
Regimental March.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Inspector Chislett yesterday charged Vinaek Viswanath upon two separate charges of theft, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, in the one case of stealing a cotton *dhotur* belonging to Gunesh Dada, a Brahmin mendicant, from his residence at Kutterally, and in the other of stealing a *saree* belonging to Govind Gungajee from his residence at Kandawady, on the 12th instant. The accused was arrested while in the act of stealing the *saree* which had been left out to dry on the verandah of his house. The police subsequently discovered that the same prisoner had also stolen the cotton *dhotur* belonging to Gunesh Dada, which was also left out in the verandah of his house to dry, and had sold the *dhotur* to one Kooshna Raghoo, a servant in a Hindu hotel at Thakurdwar, for 10 annas. Vinaek Vishwanath was convicted on both the charges, and sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

TRIPLE CHARGE OF THEFT AND MISAPPROPRIATION.—Inspector Saunders yesterday placed a Hindoo, named Tukaram, before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged him with stealing a silver waist band, valued at Rs. 30, and misappropriating a set of silver studs, valued at Rs. 2-8, and a turban of Rs. 8. Ragoo Nathoo, the first complainant, stated that he had missed his waist band about twenty days ago. Acting on certain information which led to the recovery of the ornament that had been pawned with a Marwaree, the accused was arrested and placed in custody. It subsequently transpired that Tukaram had also pawned the studs and the turban, which were identified by their owners, who had lent them to the accused for a short time. Tukaram, on pleading guilty to all the three charges, was convicted for each, and sentenced by the Magistrate to an accumulated term of seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

A GRANDMOTHER'S GIFT TO HER GRANDCHILD.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Macdermott charged a Eurasian, named Adam Eastern Taylor, before Mr. Richardson, with stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 939-8, on the 23rd of December, 1888. The accused Taylor, who was in very poor circumstances at the time and had no means of subsistence disclosed his unhappy condition to a fitter named William Barnard, residing at Frere Road, whom he prevailed upon to take him to his lodgings. He resided here for about two months. During the absence of Barnard, who had gone out one day on business, Taylor broke his jwellery box and took possession of the trinkets, which included gold and silver bangles, and bracelets, watches and guards, rings set with stones, gold mounted spectacles, and earrings, and a number of other ornaments. On the return of the mechanic to his premises he discovered that his ornaments had disappeared, together with his late lodger. He informed the police of the theft, and on enquiry being made Taylor was arrested on suspicion but subsequently released as nothing could be proved against him. A considerable length of time had elapsed before any clue was obtained to the recovery of the missing property. It so transpired, however, that the complainant received certain information of Taylor being in possession of a large amount of gold and silver ornaments which he had transmitted to a friend of his in Mount Abu, and a portion of which he had made a present of to a young lady to whom he was engaged. One of the rings which contained two rubies was found on the fingers of the accused who had substituted two pearls in lieu of the originals. Owing to his having broken off his engagement with the girl, Taylor took back the ring which, as he informed the police, was presented to him by his grandmother. Mr. Barnard stated that the ring had been that of his wife who died on the 15th of December. Taylor, who was arrested on Tuesday night, was, at the request of Superintendent Macdermott remanded, pending further enquiries towards the recovery of the property.

THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

THE report of the directors of the Mutual Providence Society for 1889-90 has now been published a correspondent writes to us :—The total number of subscribers on the roll is 1,119, while there were 14 deaths recorded. This gives 13 per every 1,000, which is certainly a very high percentage, considering that the Society has not been in existence three years. Of the 16 cases mentioned in the report, 6 are of those who died above the age of 50. This shows that it is absolutely necessary to restrict the age of "enrolment." The financial progress is very satisfactory as far as it concerns the head office. But as far as the members are concerned, they have every reason to feel distressed at the frequent calls. The directors have wisely recommended that all future intending applicants be examined by medical advisers appointed by the Society, and it would be likewise necessary to obtain certificates from Justices of the Peace or local magistrates to show that the applicant does really exist, and that he does really die when somebody claims the premium on his behalf. It would also be advisable to restrict the benefit of the Society to British India, to the exclusion of foreign ports like Pondicherry and Goa. To leave the Society above all risks, it is also advisable to publish annually the list of subscribers, giving full particulars regarding their addresses. Credit is due to the directors for starting such a useful institution. From the report it would appear that the directors are glad to report that the progress made by the Society during the year was satisfactory. Since the last report 482 new members were admitted to the Society, including 50 females. This shows an increase of 33 per cent. over the number admitted during the last year. The progressive increase in the number of new members admitted since the establishment of the Society, has been as follows :—In the first year 140 members were enrolled ; second year, 136 ; third year, 361 ; fourth year, 482. During the year under review 38 members have been struck off the rolls, 14 owing to death, and 24 for having failed to pay the death calls. The present number of members on the roll of the Society is 1,071 members ; or 93 females and 978 males. The directors have to report 14 deaths in the Society during the year under review. This gives the death-rate at nearly 13 per every 1,000 members per annum, and which, though it is far above the death-rate of last year, cannot be said to be very high. The financial progress made by the Society is very satisfactory. The revenue account shows a balance of Rs 2,701-7-9 to its credit, after discharging all the current working expenses of the Society for the year. The deposit calls amount to Rs. 5,468-0-8, a part of which will have to be refunded or given credit in account to members next year, according to the provisions of Rule 38. The revenue surplus of Rs. 2,701-7-9 has also to be distributed and disposed of in terms of Rule 39, and the directors leave it to the members to deal with the same in such a manner as they may think meet. They, however, recommend that one-third of this surplus should be carried forward as a "reserve," and the remaining two-thirds should be applied towards the reduction of monthly payments on account of death-calls of such members whose names appear on the books of the Society within the period of the first three working years of the Society, in proportion to their respective contributions to the Society during the period. The accounts show that a sum of Rs. 2,000 is under a fixed annual deposit at the New Oriental Bank, and the cash balance at the bank and on hand amounts to Rs. 8,817-10-7. Out of this balance the directors propose to place Rs. 5,000 as a further fixed deposit with the same bank for six months. The directors recommend that Rule 34 as to eligibility of members, be altered, and that all future intending applicants, before being admitted to the Society, be made to undergo a medical examination at the cost of the applicant, and at the hands of medical advisers appointed by the Society, and that Dr. Gerson da Cunha be appointed medical adviser of the Society. All the present directors retire under clause 27 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election. The auditor, Mr. Merwanjee Sheriarjee, also retires from office and is also eligible for re-election.

MADRAS.

LADY ARBUTHNOT'S BALL.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Arbuthnot gave a most delightful ball on the 16th inst. at the Assembly Rooms, Ootacamund. Lady Arbuthnot's taste in decoration is well-known, and she certainly must have designed the arrangement of the different rooms, which looked in their very prettiest and brightest last night. The ball-room itself was decorated with palm leaves, bamboo sprays, and lilies ; the windows were bedded with moss, dotted with flowers, and small ruby and white glass lanterns hung in each. The stage was a bower of tree ferns, palms and shrubs, with a painted woodland scene as a background. A few gauze and gold draperies, and tiny glass fairy lamp gave subdued light, most restful to the eyes after the brightness of the ball-room. Leading out left and right from the ball-room were two most delightful "sitting out" rooms formed by two or three tents and several kanats, arranged inside with shrubs and ferns, so as to divide them into all sorts of unexpected nooks with seats for two. These were lighted dimly with Chinese lanterns, and were never vacant even during the dances, so that though between two or three hundred people must have been at the dance, yet the ball-room was never over-crowded. Some of the ladies' dresses were very pretty, the prevailing colours being pink or white. The hostess looked most graceful in a pale rose satin gown, with a magnificent bouquet of pale pink carnations and maiden-hair fern. Miss Arbuthnot wore a most becoming toilette of white tulle and silk. At 9-30 the Governor's Band struck up "God Save the Queen," and H. E. the Governor, attended by Captain Fowle and Beresford, A.-D.-C.'s, and Mr. Rees, Private Secretary, arrived and was welcomed at the door by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Arbuthnot. The quadrille was danced by H. E. the Governor and Lady Arbuthnot, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Lady St. John, Sir Oliver St. John and Mrs. Galton, Mr. Galton and Mrs. Dene, General Faunce and Mrs East, General East and Mrs. Solly-Flood, Colonel Blaxland and Mrs. Price, General Farrington and Mrs. Lockhart. The band was stationed in the gallery, and played an excellent programme of sixteen dances, with four extras. The supper-room was beautifully decorated with coloured hanging balls and lamps. There were several large and small tables, one of which was reserved for H. E. the Governor, H. E. the Commander in-Chief, Lady Arbuthnot, and sixteen others. The floral decorations were all white, and the viands of the most dainty kind. Dancing was continued until nearly 3 o'clock, and no wonder, for what with the number of pretty girls, the extraordinary crowds of dancing men, and the kindness of the host and hostess, and the staff, everything combined to make the ball a most agreeable one. The next festive event will be the Birthday Ball on the 26th instant ; but is there not a whisper going round of a subscription ball, a Bachelors' Dance, and who knows, perhaps even a Club Ball ?—*Mail*.

TELEGRAPH CABLE STEAMER.—The cable steamer Sherard Osborne left on Saturday on the special mission of detecting a fault in the cable between Singapore and Madras, which it was difficult to localise owing to the defect being one of very high resistance. After steaming out of the Harbour, she at 6. P. M. grappled the cable about 13 knots from the Madras shore end and on the Electrician on board ascertaining that the fault lay towards the Madras side of the cable, she proceeded towards the cable house near the South Beach, taking in the cable as she proceeded. The fault was found at about 6 knots from Madras, the cable was cut and a new piece spliced on, and the steamer, having completed he work, returned to Harbour.—*Ibid*.

RACING FIXTURES, 1890.

THE following is a complete list of the racing fixtures for the present season, so far as they have been arranged :—

Pachmari Sky Races	May	20 and 22.
Kajiar Sky Races	,,	27 and 29.
Murree Sky Races	June	12 and 14.
Bangalore Races	July	22, 24, 26, and 29.
Bellary Sky Races	Aug.	12, 14, and 16.
Colombo Races	,,	16, 18, 20 and 21.
Poona Sky Races	,,	19, 21 and 23.
Lucknow Autumn Races	,,	26, 28 and 30.
Meerut Sky Races	Sept.	9 and 11.
Poona Races	,,	18, 20, 23, 25, 27.
Simla Races	,,	23, 25 and 27.
Mhow Races	,,	6, 8 and 10.
Umballa Autumn Races	,,	7, 9 and 11.
Mysore Races	Oct.	24, 27, 29 and 31.
Meerut Autumn Races	Nov.	11, 13 and 15.
Hyderabad Races	,,	18, 20, 22 and 25.
Sonepore Races	,,	22, 25 and 27.
Calcutta first extra meeting	Dec.	6.
Do. 2nd ,, ,,	,,	13.
Ballygunge Steeplechases	,,	20 and Jan. 3.
Calcutta Races (first meeting),	,,	24, 27, 30 and Jan. 1.
Do. (second meeting)	Jan.	17 and 24.
Madras Races	,,	24, 27, 29 and 31.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Dutch Man-of-War Atjeh, Commander J. C. Commys, sailed yesterday for Achin.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Roma, 1,742 tons, Captain A Tyfe, will sail to-day for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Eiffel Tower, 2,033 tons, Captain Hugh Purse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape via Colombo with ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Sultan, 1,775 tons, Captain W Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Vishram Ebram and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nurjahan, 1,936 tons, Captain A S Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo, and three deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Malacca, 1,070 tons, Captain G Abbrati, cleared yesterday for Aden, Suakin, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 52 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Putiala, 1,956 tons, Captain H B Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo, Mr J Burjorjee, as cabin and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain D Campbell, will sail to-day for London via Karachi with a general cargo, Captain J D Maunsell, Sergt Abdool Samad, as cabin and 26 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steam-ship Melpomene, 1,943 tons, Captain Wallusching, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Frank, Mrs. Goldsteine, and two children and six deck.

THE steam-ship Avala, 2,415 tons, Captain F. Newell, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shield with a cargo of 4,971 tons of coals, and the following passengers :—Mrs. A. Drapes, Master E. Drapes, and Vernon Drapes, and two Misses Drapes, Mrs. Brooks and three Masters Brocks, Mr. F. C. Hall, Mr. H. Gallayer, Dr. P. D. Pank, and Captain W. Urquhart. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE McIver Line steam-ship Etolia, 2,031 tons, Captain W Gill, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Adams and two children, Mrs. Allfin, Mrs. Allsop and three children, Lieut Betham, Mrs Dyer, Miss Dyer, Mr. and Mrs Guidera and two children, Col and Mrs Garstin, Mrs Hillier, Dr Jameson, Mrs Laing, Mrs Middleton, Miss Middleton, Mrs McCaffin and infant, Mrs Piterkin, Mr and Mrs H Sherring, Master Johnson, Mr H R K Skipton, and Mrs Legh and infant.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Malacca	850	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Sculptor	1451	Walker	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Strathesk	1451	Walker	D	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Bedouin	1231	Goldsworthy	H J	K Nixon & Co.
,, Longstone	1315	Thompson	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Durham	2130	Mathias	L	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Sullamut	2414	Webber	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Huzara	1537	Campbell	N	B I S N Co.
,, Inculva	1453	Heimburg	P	J Morrison.

HARBOUR WALL.

,, Punani			Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Gwalior	3014	Cole	2	P & O Co.
,, Po	1541	Antoso	3	F Bazzoni.
,, Nizam	1615	Andrews	4	P & O Co.
,, Clyde	2168	Pettitt	5	P & O Co.
,, Germania	1948	Thomas	6	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Melpomene	1946	Valluschieg	7	A-H Lloyd's & Co.
,, Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A H Lloyd's & Co.
,, Etolia	2031	Gill	12	K Nixon & Co.
,, Indrapura	2310	McGill	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Romola	1392	Merrifield	16	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
21	Nurjahan (s)	Young	Calcutta, April 25.
	E ffel Tower (s)	Purse	Cape via Colombo.
	Putiala (s)	Smith	Calcutta, May 3.
	Avala (s)	Newell	North Shield. Ap 20.
	Sultan (s)	Johnson	Jeddah, May 10.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Atjeh (Dutch Man-of-war)	Commys	Achin.
	Melpomene (s)	Wallesching	Hongkong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Roma, Tyfe, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
,, Huzara, Campbell, for London via Karachi.
,, Malacca, Abbrati, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.
,, Etolia, Gill, for Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Eiffel Tower, for Dunkirk.
,, Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
,, Nurjahan, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Gwalior, for China.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Agra s— 23 bales papers, B Shapoorjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—50 casks disinfecting powder, V Nathoo and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Huzara s—59 cases provision, &c, D Munchund ; 250 boxes candles, N Hnssanally ; 166 cases oilmenstores, &c, B Nazerally ; 209 cases oilmenstores, E Sumsoodin and Co ; 100 cases oilmenstores, R Jooma ; 250 boxes candles, A Ebraham ; 57 cases port, Craft Wells and Co ; 1 cask rectified spirit, M Dadhabhoy.

Oriental s—4 cases medicine, R Sakulchund ; 1 butt sherry, D Cowasjee.

Rohilla s—2 cases printing ink, A K Tyebally.

Peninsular s—4 cases writing paper, A K Tyebally ; 1 hogshead brandy, Croft Wells and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Kangra s—1 pipe portwine and 1 hogshead brandy, S B Fraser and Sons.

Drachenfels s—22 cases blacking, Benn Ashley and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Huzara s—25 cases playing cards, H S Hubib ; 5 packages paper, S A S Dawood ; 250 boxes candles Lyon and Co.

Etolia s—340 cases window glass, S Mamoojee.

Kangra s—180 cases candles, E Sumsoodin and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 18.

Evans, Surgn, Bengal, 18th B I, on leave (M C), from Jubbulpore.

MAY 20.

Smith, Captain, Bo, 22nd Bo. Infy, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Griffin, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Leinster Regt, on privilege leave.

Heath, Major, Bo Staff, from furlough, from England.

MAY 21.

Jameson, Surgn-Major, Bengal, on furlough, from Mussooree.

Jenis, Major, Bo, A A G for Musketry, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 19.

Heymen, Lieut, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to Pachmarhi.

Slater, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

MAY 20.

Smith, Capt, Bo, 22nd Infy, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Hancock, Col, Bo, Political Dept, on duty, to Veravul.

MAY 21.

Minchin, Captain, Bo. 1st Lancers, from leave, to Deesa.

MAY 22.

Jameson, Surgn-Major, Bengal, on furlough, to England.

Maunsell, Capt, Bo, A P D, on sick leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN,

Commanding Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1890.

By permission of the Officer Commanding the District, the Regiment will not take part in the Queen's Birth-Day Parade on the 24th instant.

By Order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sullamut s—200 bales cotton, T Versy and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 900 cwts wheat, T

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs, can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

PORTABLE, Horizontal, and Vertical ENGINES and BOILERS, also CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

BOARD AND LODGING.—Nice Airy Rooms vacant, open to the Westerly Sea Breeze. Frere Hotel, Frere Road. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Necklets of the latest designs, ect. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

JUST ARRIVED from China and Japan, an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish. Also Dried Ginger Preserve.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BUNGALOW opposite the Grant Road Station (Western Porch) is TO BE LET. For terms apply on the Premises.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 and 3-30 p.m.

STEAM CUTTER TO BE SOLD.—At the auction of Old Stores at H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, on MONDAY next, the 26th instant, a 24 feet Steam Cutter with Engines, Boiler, and spare gear complete, will be sold.

WANTED two qualified and experienced DRAFTSMEN, one for Aden on Rs. 80 and one for Karachi on Rs. 50. Apply early in writing only to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Colaba, with Testimonials.

WANTED one qualified MAN to act as an Assistant to Port Engineer in the Harbour Survey Work at Aden. Apply early in writing only to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Colaba, with Testimonials.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, Hindoo preferred, an Experienced man of good family. Apply by letter with Testimonials, stating Salary, to PHIPSON and Co.

WANTED to JOIN on 1st June next.—A thoroughly competent and experienced 1st Class ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT, 2 ENGINE-DRIVERS, a MECHANIC FOREMAN, 2 PATTERN MAKERS, a BLACKSMITH and a few TURNERS and FITTERS. Apply STATING PAY, &c., enclosing certificates, to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP, 1890.—Subscribers should send remittances by Telegraphic Money Order, as the Sweep closes on 31st May. Tickets Rs. 10 each from Captain Stephens, Rangoon.

THE VICTOR TYPE-WRITER is the only perfect writing machine, entirely simple, easy to learn, writes 80 characters, in Walnut-wood case, Rs. 82. SHERIAR ASPANDIAR IRANI, Kalbadevie Road.

CRICKET BALLS.—Dark's played at Lord's, Rs. 3-8; Duke's Crown, Rs. 3-12; Match, Rs. 3-6; Lily Whites, Rs. 3-10; Page's Match Rs.3-4; Spikes, annas 10; I. R. Handle-cover annas 12.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7 Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—A small Consignment of FLOORING MINTON TILES, Chess Board Pattern, Cheap.—GEYER & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1,0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

RECEIVED new improved heavy AIR GUNS NO and 2 B, with extra sight. Never imported into India before. Dead shot at 100 yds. Large bore with case complete Rs. 85. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Barque "SUFFOLK," 948 tons. For further information apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., No. 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc, apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL

ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA

IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the

MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE COVERINGS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

A FIRST CLASS SELECTION of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES, DENTAL SURGEON, HAS REMOVED from Medows Street to ESPLANADE ROAD, (next to National Bank of India) and Malabar Hill Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 23, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. All agency business undertaken.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON, Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London, CAN BE CONSULTED FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT, From 3 to 5 p.m. 10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NOTES INDIAN LAND REVENUE. FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna. Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SEWING MACHINES, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd May, 1890, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in Green Street, Fort, opposite the Town Custom House, by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Malcolm Purvis traded as G. R. Purvis and Son, an Insolvent:—Consisting of New Sewing Machines (New Home), office writing tables, bookstands, cupboards chairs, copying press, stationery, cases, envelopes, forms, hanging punkah, small C. I. treasury chest, writing materials, garden seeds, hatstand, clock, toilet tables, pegeon holes, wooden horses, bench, coir-matting, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome household furniture, splendid piano by Marcks, rich oleographs, first-rate carriages and horse, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th May, 1890, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Middle Colaba, (opposite to the Post Office and next to J. R. Duxbury, Esq.,) the whole of the above household furniture, &c., &c., the property of JOHN HEWSON, Esq., C. E.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 84 of 1889.

Jan Mahamed Khulakdina.....Plaintiff vs.

Rahimtoola Khulakdina and others...Defendants.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES WITH GINNING FACTORY AND A CHAWL AT ANJAR IN CUTCH.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, the following immovable and movable properties, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Village of Anjar, in the dominion of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, estimated by guess to contain between 20,000 to 20,500 square yards, and enclosed by a fence and surrounded on all sides by land, which is the property of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, together with a building used for the Ginning Factory and a Chawl, now standing or being on the said piece or parcel of land, and all the fixtures, commons, waters, water-courses, sewers, privileges, easements, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging or reputed as parcel thereof or appertaining thereto. Together also with all and singular the gins, ginning machines, steam-engines, boilers, mill-gear, and millwright work, fixed and moveable machinery, on or about the said premises, and hereinafter more particularly described, namely—

20 gins
1 engine about 13 to 12 horse-power
1 boiler
1 lathe
1 hand-power press for pressing docras, and scales and weights, office furniture, trade fixtures, utensils, stores, fuel, &c., which may be on the premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Freere, and Nicholson. Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FIRE AND WATER DAMAGED COTTON AT THE HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, MAHALUXMEE.

Under instructions from the Secretary, Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.,—

A quantity of fire and water damaged cotton consisting of

175 buffala bales.
16 full-pressed bales.
8 dhocras.

Lying on the premises of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ld., at Mahaluxmee.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 21.

CONSOLS were ½ per cent. lower in London yesterday at 98⅜, although a still easier Money Market there is indicated by a further reduction in the market rates of discount, say of ¼ per cent. in short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 1⅝, and 2⅛ per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 108¾. Bar Silver receded in value 1-16d. per oz. the quotation, through all channels, being 47 7-16d.; and Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower in each denomination at 77⅜ for Fours, and 80⅜ for 4½ per cents. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 90; Exchange on London was a shade higher at fcs. 25·14.

The Linseed Market was dull; but no change on quotations is wired. Rapeseed was unaltered. Soft Red Wheat on the spot in Liverpool is quoted at 7s. 0½d. per cental, ex-quay. Copper in Mincing Lane was quiet but steady at previous prices.

Cotton closed firm in Liverpool yesterday. Surats steady. The day's Sales again amounted to 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,200 East Indian; and the Imports were 8,000 bales. Spot prices were all unchanged; but in American Arrivals there was a further advance of 1-32d. in May, and May-June deliveries, and of 1-64d. in all more distant positions. The Manchester Market had been strong; but excepting that 8¼lb. Grey Shirtings are quoted ¼d. lower, quotations show no change.

A further advance of 11 points in August Futures in New York is reported at 12·25 cents.; but ready Mid.-Uplands were unaltered at 12¼ cents. The Receipts, at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, bringing this season's total to the following figures for comparison with those of the previous two years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts.	2,000	2,000	5,000
Three days' do.	8,000	5,000	12,900
Since 1st Sept. 1889.	5,687,000	5,447,700	5,336,900

Cotton has shown rather more activity here today, though business has still been on only a moderate scale for the time of year, the total purchases not having exceeded 2,500 bales. Sheagaum Karanja, and Wadwan have been the descriptions most wanted, and of these some 1,500 bales in the aggregate changed hands, at Rs. 193-3½, Rs. 205, and Rs. 193-9½, respectively. The remaining purchases consisted principally of Damargaum at Rs. 204½; Dharwar, at Rs. 207; Barsee, at Rs. 220½; and Julgaum, at Rs. 187 per candy. Previous rates have been quoted for all descriptions.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day owing to the death of the Maharaja.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	15,046 bales.
Wheat	56,170 cwt.
Linseed	12,382 ,,
Rapeseed	9,565 ,,
Gingelly	1,896 ,,
Poppy Seed	8,898 ,,
Groundnuts	1,387 ,,
Castor Seed	4,015 ,,

FREIGHTS have been dull to-day, and no fresh engagements of importance have transpired. Quotations may be taken as before, but they lack the test of actual business.

EXCHANGE.—Influenced by weaker advices regarding Silver and Silver Securities in London, this market opened weak this morning at a decline of 1-16d. in yesterday's rates. A considerable business was done in Bank demand ready, at 1s. 6d., and Telegraphic, for September-October transfer, at 1s. 5 29-32d.; and later advices from Calcutta reporting further weakness there, rates here fell to our quotations, with forward Telegraphic, for any time, offering at 1s. 5¾d. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 6 1-32d.	,,
Credits ,,	...1s. 6¼d.	,,
Francs ,,	...1·90½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER also, in sympathy with the news regarding the governing metal, and the lower quotations for Rupee Paper on the other side, has been weak, and the cash rate for Fours receded ¼ per cent. from the highest point touched yesterday, but closed, after some recovery, at 103 3-16, with the coming account quoted at the same price, and the June settlement at 103¼. 106 is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—The better feeling with regard to Cotton Mill shares continues, though there is still but little business doing on this line, and less on others. We quote this evening an advance of Rs. 15 in Khandesh; of Rs. 10 each in Coorla, David, Manockji Petit, and Oriental; and of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay, and Luckmidas, at our quotations. Bank of Bombay and Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 965, and Rs. 980, respectively. Port Canning shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 390 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	90
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅜
4½ per cent. ,,	80⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
Bar Silver	47 7-16d. per oz

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	7	32	16	53
Teheran	21	2	...	...	51
Suez	21	2	40	...	13

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 20.

10 p.m.	82·1

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21.

6 a.m.	80·1
10 a.m.	86·4
2 p.m.	88·1
4 p.m.	87·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

KEYSER—May 18, (Sunday) at 40, Croxted Road, W., Dulwich, the wife of Alfred Keyser, of the Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DENSO—May 21, at Landsend, Malabar Hill, the wife of Max Denso, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEER—May 8, at Narsapur, Godavery District, the wife of Mr C H Beer, of a son.

STONE—May 10, at Simla, the wife of E Herbert Stone, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HEWITT—LONG—April 23, at Christ Church, Cantonments, Rangoon, by the Rev J Low, J F Hewitt, P W D, Burma, to Florence Maud, 2nd daughter of W A Long, Accountant, P W D, Madras.

DEATHS.

GUTHRIE—May 15, at Etah, William James Guthrie, Bengal Civil Service, aged 29 years.

HECQUET—May 12, at Mussoorie, M S N Hecquet, Executive Engineer, Indus Bridge, Sukkur, aged 49 years, 1 month and 9 days.

KING—May 15, at Betul, C P, Jane Kenny Herbert, the beloved wife of W King, Deputy Conservator of Forests.

SMART—May 13, at Goalpara, Assam, of cholera, Lilian, the beloved wife of Orton Smart, Executive Engineer, P W D, aged 21 years, 9 months and 10 days.

YOUNG—May 18, at Madras, Elizabeth, dearly beloved wife of S G Young, Government Telegraph Department, aged 33 years, 8 months and 26 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1890.

THE expectation that the Birthday Honours list would be a long and lavish one has not been realised. The two Grand Commanderships of the Star of India to which expectation had been directed by imaginative paragraphists remain vacant; two Knight Commanderships only of that illustrations Order have been filled up instead of four; and both in regard to what it includes and to what it omits, the list goes wide astray of the statistical forecast to which we were treated the other day. To the Knighthood of the Star of India two appointments are made, that of the Hon. Mr. Scoble and that of Mr. Dennis Fitzpatrick. No exception will be taken to either appointment, for neither the Legal Member of Council, nor the present Resident of Hyderabad has ever had other than the good opinion of the public. In Mr. Scoble's case the compliment must have been paid him in recognition rather of the deliberateness than of the quantity of the legislative work for which the Statute book is indebted to him. His capacity and practical common-sense have always been cordially recognised, and the work that he does is always so good that people have more than once expressed a wish that it were more quickly done, and that we could see more of it. If Mr. Scoble's selection for a Knighthood is to be regarded as preliminary to the early passing of the long delayed Bankruptcy Bill, the commercial public will be all the more pleased with it. At Hyderabad great gratification will be felt at Mr. Fitzpatrick's accession to the Knighthood of the Star of India. He has not been long Resident at the Nizam's Court, but he has been long enough to make an excellent impression there, and to win the confidence and esteem of all classes. Amongst the nominations to the Companionship of the same Order there are two names well-known on this side of India. Everybody will be glad to see that Mr. Naylor, the Legal Remembrancer of Bombay, has been singled out for this distinction. He is an able man who has served Government in many responsible capacities, and whose absence from the Executive Council has been both regretted and wondered at. The other new Companion of the Star of India whose inclusion in the list will be welcomed in these parts is Colonel Walter, who recently vacated the post of Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, leaving behind him the reputation of having been an excellent political officer, who had gained great influence amongst the Chiefs of the province, which he had invariably turned to good account. A memorial of Colonel Walter's administration of the province which we trust will prove enduring is to be found in the organisation of Rajput Chiefs and Sirdars for curtailing the ruinous expenditure at marriage and death which had long been customary in the province. This movement is entirely due to Colonel Walter, but it has been taken up heartily by the leaders of society in Rajputana, and may even now be regarded as an important and very promising movement. Mr. Robert Crosthwaite, who is also made a C. S. I., will be remembered in this Presidency as one of the Commissioners in the Crawford enquiry. Amongst the nominations to the Order of the Indian Empire the first place is assigned to Lord Harris, who, like Lord Reay and Lord Connemara, becomes a Grand Commander of that Order. The Nawab of Tonk in Rajputana and the Nawab of Murshedabad, one of the great Bengal Zemindars, have also received the distinction of the first class in that Order. In the case of the Nawab of Junagadh, the other Chief who becomes a G. C. I. E., the question that will be asked is not why he has received the honour, but why it has been so long in coming. The Nawab is the representative of an old Afghan family, several of whose members served the Mogul Emperors with distinction, and his State is one of the best managed and progressive in Kathiawar, showing in its schools, its railway, and in the condition of its finances, all the marks of an enlightened and liberal administration. The honour which has been bestowed upon the Nawab is an appropriate recognition of the position of Junagadh as the premier State of Kathiawar, a position which has for many years been acknowledged by the payment of tribute to Junagadh from over a hundred and thirty States of the Province. Only one Knight Commander of the Order is created, in the person of Mr. J. B Richey, who retired from the Bombay Council and the Bombay Civil Service a couple of months ago. The distinction will be generally regarded as a well-deserved recognition of the merits of a model but very capable official, who had the reputation of being one of the best revenue officers of his day, and a kindly and likeable man withal. There are not many names in the list of new Companions of the Order which claim any other attention than that of their owners. From this category, however, we should certainly except the name of Colonel S. Jacob, whose services at the head of the Public Works Department in the Jeypore State have been invaluable. To him Jeypore owes much of its attractiveness as a city, though he would be the first to put the services of Dr. Hendley, the Residency Surgeon, on a level with his own in that regard. Mr. John Rees, of the Madras Civil Service, has no other claim to a place in the honours list than that of being Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras. But seeing how dependent the most capable of Governors must be upon the knowledge and industry of his private secretary that may mean a good deal. We know Mr. Rees, moreover, as the historiographer of Lord Connemara's progresses, in which capacity he has written some charming and withal very informing semi-official reports of the Governor's tours within and without the Presidency. Mr. Alexander McHinch, another of the new Companions, represents Sind and commerce in the Bombay Legislative Council, and Karachi, which has not been pampered by the dispensers of honours, will take his promotion kindly. Mr. Horsfall, of Ganjam, is made a C.I.E., presumably in recognition of his energetic measures to combat scarcity and famine in that district last year. Lord Connemara and Mr. Horsfall divide between them the credit for the energy with which the emergency was met. Only one volunteer officer, as such, Major Buckingham, of the Sibsagar Rifles, gets the distinction this time, though there is a long list of officers for whom, we daresay, equally good claims could have been sent in. The visit of Prince Albert Victor to India is commemorated in one nomination in the Indian honours list, that of Captain Holford to the Companionship of the Order, though in the home list Sir Edward Bradford's invaluable services to the Prince are suitably commemorated by a K. C. B.

THE vacancies in the Field Marshals' list created by the deaths of Lord Napier of Magdala and the Earl of Lucan have been filled by general officers whose names were not among those given from time to time by the service papers as most likely to receive promotion. Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Frederick Haines are scarcely veteran soldiers, though the former has seen fifty-three years' service, and the latter fifty-one, and both are well down the list of General Officers retired. But perhaps none of their seniors are likely to prove more fit for the exalted office, and few have seen more active service. Sir Lintorn Simmons was employed for three years in the disputed territory on the north-east frontier of the United States in constructing works for its defence and in making military explorations. Happening to be in Turkey in 1853 he was especially employed by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe on several important services. He joined Omar Pasha in March 1854; escorted the new Governor into Silistria after the former one had been killed, and was present during part of the siege of that fortress. He laid out and threw up the lines of Slobodzie and Giurgevo on the Danube, having entire charge of the operation with 20,000 men of all arms under his command, a Russian army of 70,000 men being at the time within seventy miles. He was present during the occupation of Wallachia, and had frequent charge of reconnaisances upon the enemy's rear. He went to the Crimea in December 1854 as Brevet Major to concert with the allied Commanders-in-Chief as to the movements of the Turkish army. He was present at the battle of Eupatoria, laid out and threw up the entrenched camp round that place; afterwards was before Sebastopol from April 1855 until after its fall, and then went to Mingrelia, and was present at the forced passage of the Jagur, where he commanded the division which crossed the river, and turned the enemy's position, capturing his works and guns. Omar Pasha in his despatch attributed the success of the day chiefly to Lieut.-Colonel Simmons. Sir Lintorn served as her Majesty's Commissioner to the Ottoman army throughout the war, and was employed in all the negotiations having reference to the movement of Omar Pasha's army. He received the Crimean medal with clasp, the Turkish gold medal for the Danubian Campaign, the Order of the Medjidie, third class, and a sword of honor, from the Turkish Government, also the fourth class of the Legion of Honour. Sir Lintorn was her Majesty's Commissioner for laying out the Turco-Russian boundary in Asia, and was granted the second class of the Medjidie by the Sultan, but was refused permission to accept it. He also received a medal for Silistria, the C.B. in 1855, K.C.B, fourteen years later, and was appointed Governor of Malta in 1884, a post which he retained until last year, shortly after his return being entrusted with a mission to the Vatican concerning the position of the Roman Catholic Church in Malta. The career of the other new Field Marshal has been chiefly Indian. On the formation of the army of the Sutlej in 1845 Sir Frederick Haines, who had then attained the rank of captain, was appointed to officiate as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Hugh Gough, and in that capacity he was present at the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, for which he obtained the medal and one clasp. In the latter engagement he was severely wounded by a grape-shot at the attack on the enemy's works, his horse being killed under him at the same moment. On the recommendation of Lord Gough he was promoted to a company in the 10th Foot without purchase. As Military Secretary to his Lordship Major Haines served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the affair of outposts at Ramnugger, 22nd November 1848, and subsequent operations resulting in the passage of the Chenab, and the battles of Chillianwallah and Goozerat. As brevet lieutenant-colonel he served with the 21st Fusiliers, the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol. During the Afghan War he directed the military operations as Commander-in-Chief from September 1879 to September 1880, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. For his services in the Crimea and India he also received decorations. General Haines received his K.C.B. in 1871; G.C.S.I, in 1879, and C.I.E. in 1879.

THE passing of the Scottish Universities Act last year, and the constitution under it of a Scottish Universities Commission, have brought the question of the university education of women in Scotland once more into prominence. The Act empowers the Commission to make provision for the graduation of women in one or more Faculties, and to arrange for their instruction. Its directions are facultative, but the higher education of women has for nearly a quarter of a century past been in capable and energetic hands, and the Commissioners are not likely to allow their powers to be dormant for want of an effective representation of the claims of women to participate in the advantages of University education. The moving influence in this matter is that of the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women, which was established in 1867 for the purpose of providing for women facilities for higher education as nearly as possible equivalent to those provided for men by the Scottish Universities. The ideal which the Association thus set before itself was an exacting one, but it has acted up to it with persevering fidelity. The regular teaching in every subject has been imparted by the professor of that subject in the University of Edinburgh, or by a lecturer whose teaching has been recognised as qualifying for a University degree. On an average about two hundred and fifty students have attended the classes of the Association every session, and the quality of the work done is certified by the fact that the University of Edinburgh has for the past sixteen years granted University certificates and honour certificates in Arts to successful students of the Association classes. Work of this kind, however, even when recognised by the University, is under a disadvantage, and despite the continuous success of the Edinburgh Association, its certificates and diplomas are necessarily inferior to regular University degrees. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Association should take advantage of the passing of the Act of last year to urge the University Commissioners to exercise their powers for giving women a fuller and a truer status in the University system of Scotland. They can at least claim that in so doing they are acting in harmony with the "Times-spirit." The University of London has thrown open all its degrees to women. Cambridge and Oxford have followed, though somewhat at a distance, and when the Association recently approached the Commission on the subject, they were able to plead the example, not only of the Universities of Ireland and of the Colonies in giving full educational privileges to women, but that of the Indian Universities also. In Scotland, as some of our readers may know from at least one conspicuous and honourable example, the claims of women to academic recognition have been worthily contested for, and it is not for want of intellectual wealth on the part of women who have studied under the shadow of the old Scottish Universities that Scotland is now the only part of her Majesty's dominions from the benefits of whose universities women are debarred. Unless the newly-constituted Commission is a peculiarly and a perniciously conservative body Scotland will soon put herself in line with the rest of the world in this matter. Discussion will, no doubt, arise upon the question whether women, when admitted to the full status of university students, should study apart or with men students. The question is partly a sentimental one, and partly a practical one, but the best contribution to its solution is to be found in the fact that experience has in the main decided in favour of conjoint as against separate study. So far as the Faculty of Arts is concerned, it is difficult to see what there is in the subjects themselves which should debar women from studying in the same class-room with men. The novelty of the arrangement can scarcely be a fatal objection, for the objection itself would die out in the first six months of practice. Such experience as colleges in England, in the United States, and in Australia have yielded, lends no encouragement to the belief that young men and women who go to college will pervert common study to the purposes of flirtation. A chapter in Mr. Bryce's account of the university system of the United States is suggestive and encouraging to those who favour the system of conjoint classes. And the Scottish University Commission would cast an undeserved suspicion upon Scottish human nature if they were to assume that their own country-women are less fitted to take part in the conjoint system than the women students of any other country. It is significant that the protest against a separation of men and women students comes from women themselves, who, if there were any serious objection to association in the class-rooms, might be expected to be more promptly to insist upon it than the other party interested. The question ought not long to be an open one, and it may be hoped that amongst the firstfruits of the Act of last year will be an early admission of the women of Scotland to their rightful place in the Universities.

THE Prince of Wales and the charitable public at home who have shown such concern for the leper in India will be painfully interested when they learn that according to the law as interpreted by the magistrates, and according to the regulations of the hospitals, there is no place in which a Bombay leper has the right to die except the road-side. So we learn from the shocking story reported in our columns yesterday of the death of the leper, Luxumon Gainoo. The man had been turned out from his brother's house years ago, and had since lived as a mendicant and an outcaste. The police picked him up when lying in a state of unconsciousness in the verandah of a house in Dhobie Talao. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, but was there refused admittance; and then he solved the problem of existence for the leper against whom all doors, public and private, are closed, by conveniently dying while the policeman in charge of him was asking for instructions as to where he should be taken. The jury who inquired into the case did not think that their duty was discharged by simply finding a verdict of death from leprosy. They added a rider expressing their opinion that lepers found ill in the public streets should be provided with a suitable asylum. Had the jury done less than this they would have done less than their duty, and the public in echoing their finding will only wish that they had gone a step further and had made a representation to Government upon the matter. The leper question for the moment presents itself in a much more serious aspect than it did when it was being discussed last year. We have had, it is true, a bill introduced in the interval by the Government of India; but the strange irresolution which was shown when Government minuted upon the whole question in October, 1888, continues to paralyse their will in this matter. They hesitate now to legislate for the segregation of vagrant lepers, and if the powers of the police in this matter have been rightly interpreted in a recent magisterial decision, a leper in the most hideous stage of the disease has as much right to linger on the Queen's highway as the rest of us. It becomes of some importance to know under these circumstances whether the Government notification of last February declaring leprosy to be an infectious disease dangerous to life, and naming the All-bless Home at Trombay as the sanitarium under the Act of 1867, is to remain a dead letter or not. Under this order Luxumon Gainoo might long since have been removed to Trombay, and the question whether he ought to die in a general hospital or on the road would not have arisen. But if Mr. Richardson's decision holds good, he could not have been compelled to enter the asylum, nor, having once entered it, could he have been prevented from leaving whenever he chose. As things stand it seems as though the community had no obligation in regard to the leper, living or dying—no obligation either in regard to its own protection against infection. We cannot complain of the determination of the hospital authorities not to allow leprosy to be introduced into their general wards. Even if the new regulation on this point seem harsh, it is infinitely better than the indiscriminate mixing up of lepers with ordinary chronic cases in one of the Bombay hospitals which was referred to by the Government of India in their resolution. The fact, however, remains that there is now no place but the road-side for the homeless leper to die in. This would be a disgrace to our administration if after it had been brought into notice in so dramatic a way it were allowed to continue. It is to be hoped that we shall not have to wait until Government have made up their minds whether leprosy is contagious for a decision on the further question whether a leper is to be allowed no other place to die in than the road-side.

THE report that it is expected that President Harrison will veto the Silver Bill would put silver prospects in a very unfavourable light, if the Bill thus referred to were the compromise measure recently agreed to by the caucus of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. But it will probably be found that the Bill in

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW FIELD MARSHALS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

General Sir John Lintorn Simmons, R. E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Colonel of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, are gazetted Field Marshals.

NORTH *VS.* SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

In the North *vs.* South cricket match, played at Lord's to-day, the latter eleven were victorious by 135 runs.

DECORATION FOR SIR EDWARD BRADFORD.

The Queen's Birthday Honours list includes a Knighthood of the Bath for Sir Edward Bradford.

THE SILVER BILL PROSPECTS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The New York correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that President Harrison will veto the Silver Bill. It is stated that a canvas of the Senate has revealed the fact that there is a majority of only four senators in favour of the Bill now under consideration.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DECORATIONS FOR SIR BRADFORD AND MR. MACBRIDE.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Colonel Sir E. Bradford has been appointed Knight Commander of the Bath.

Mr. Macbride, Director of Public Works, Ceylon, has been appointed Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

FIELD MARSHALS.

General Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Frederick Haines have been appointed Field-Marshals.

DISCUSSIONS ON THE BUDGET.

A debate took place in the House of Commons last night on the clause in the Budget, wherein tax on spirits was increased.

The Irish members insisted that Ireland's share was too great.

Mr. Goschen promised that a Committee will be appointed to ascertain if Ireland was unjustly treated in the matter.

The clause was then passed.

THE LOCAL TAXATION BILL.

The London County Council resolved to petition against the licensing clauses in the local Taxation Bill.

INTERNATIONAL MINERS' CONGRESS.

The International Miners' Congress was opened at Jolimont, in Belgium.

Forty British delegates were present.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

THE following gentlemen are created Knights Commanders of the Star of India :—

Mr. Andrew Richard Scoble ; Mr. Dennis Fitzpatrick.

Companions of the Star of India : — Colonel Walter, Rajputana ; Mr. Frederick Peacock, Bengal Civil Service ; the Hon. James R. Naylor, Bombay ; Mr. Frederick Fryer, Financial Commissioner, Burma ; Mr. Robert Crosthwaite, Central Provinces ; Surgeon-Major Lethbridge, Bengal Jails.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

Knights Grand Commanders.—Baron Harris, Governor of Bombay, His Highness Khanji Mahabet Khanji, Nawab of Junagadh, Kathiawar ; His Highness Amir-ud-Daulat Saulat Jang of Tonk, Rajputana ; Sir Saiyed Hasar Mahabat Jang Moorshedabad, Bengal.

Knight Commander.—The Hon. James Richey, Bombay Civil Service.

Companions.—Mr. James Reid, N.-W. Provinces ; Raja Partab Narayan Sing of Jashpur, Chota Nagpur; Pandit Suraj Kaul, of the Kashmere Council ; Mr. John Rees, Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras ; the Honourable Alexander McHinch, of the Bombay Legislative Council ; Mr. Robert Turnbull, Calcutta ; Mr. Edmund Neel, India Office ; Captain George Holford, Equerry to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

Native Honours.—His Excellency the Viceroy confers the distinction of Khan Bahadur on Mr. Nanabhai Kavasji of the Bombay Police ; and Mr. Burjorji Rustomji Contractor, Bombay. The title of Rao Bahadur is conferred on Mr. Dhakji Cashinathji, Personal Assistant to the Commissary-General of Bombay.

THE *MAIL* ON THE HONOURS LIST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 21.

The *Mail* says that the honours conferred on Messrs. Horsfall and Rees are both traceable to personal influence of Lord Connemara. Mr. Horsfall did good service in time of famine at Ganjam last year, he being Collector there.

CONCERT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 21.

The concert in aid of the Balaclava Fund is likely to prove successful. Two hundred tickets have been sold. The Band of the Royal Fusiliers will be present, and Colonel Rawlins will probably patronize the concert.

THE FATAL ASSAULT CASE.

The case for the prosecution against the soldiers closed to-day. The Magistrate examined the accused, whose statements corroborated with the evidence of Private Thomas. Mr. Xavier, pleader, addressed the court for the defence, and contended that no case could be framed against the accused who had only acted in self-defence. The Magistrate, not being prepared to say the charge, postponed his judgement till to-morrow.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line s. s. Arabia, homeward bound, arrived at Perim, on 21st instant.

MR. K. M. SHROFF, a well-known citizen of Bombay, is about to take a long tour through America and Japan for the benefit of his health. To-morrow he leaves by the P. and O. s.s. Clyde for Japan, in which country he will remain till October, seeing all he can see, and learning all he can about that country. Thence he will go to the Pacific coast of America, and, after a few months' touring through the States, he expects to return to Bombay next January or February. All who know Mr. Shroff how he has laboured for the benefit of the city as a member of the Municipal Corporation, the energy and zeal he has displayed in his work as secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the deep interest he has taken in all societies and institutions for the benefit of his fellow-citizens, must wish Mr. Shroff *bon voyage* and trust that his well-earned holiday, after sixteen years' continuous and uninterrupted toil may thoroughly recruit his health.

MR. RUSTOMJEE BEJONJEE SUNAWALLA, barrister-at-law, made the usual declaration before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, at the High Court yesterday, and was admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on May 2, says :—

Sir Edward Bradford resumes his duties at the India Office on Monday. He was one of the few distinguished persons invited down to Sandringham with Mr. Stanley. Sir Edward returns to town to-day to meet Prince Albert Victor on his arrival from Athens, and is to dine with the Prince of Wales's family at Marlborough House to-night. He expects, I understand, to be summoned to Windsor Castle in a few days to give her Majesty full particulars of the splendid manner in which her grandson was welcomed by her Asiatic subjects. Much curiosity is evinced by Sir Edward Bradford's acquaintances to know what form the Royal gratitude for his services as guide, philosopher, and friend of the young prince will take. The general opinion is that Sir Edward will be made a Knight Commander of the Bath, an honour that it is thought would be more acceptable to him than almost anything else that the Sovereign could bestow upon him.

In political circles for some weeks past whispers have been heard of a possible divorce case with a man of high official position as co-respondent. It is now stated that the matter will not come before the courts.

The announcement in the columns of the recognized organ of fashion, that the marriage arranged between Mr. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., and Miss Munro-Fergusson, sister of the gentleman who was married to Lady Helen Blackwood a few months ago, will not take place, has caused considerable surprise. Mr. Haldane is only 33, but he looks a great deal older, and he has not suffered so far as his public career is concerned on that account. Although reputed to be extremely able —I never knew a Scotchman at the English bar who was not reputed to be extremely able—he is considered in the House of Commons crotchetty, and his manner is not strikingly attractive. The young lady, who is much younger, is said to be very handsome, and as fascinating as she is beautiful. This is a somewhat curious coincidence —of course it is nothing else but a coincidence—that within a few hours of the appearance of the notification in the *Morning Post*, Mr. Haldane moved in the House of Commons the discharge of the order of the second reading of the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill which stood in his name.

Mr. Haworth has joined the noble band of Lancashire members who are pestering the Government to cripple the Bombay mill industry by introducing unnecessary legislative restrictions, and has put down a long question for next Monday. The hon. member for Salford intends to ask Sir John Gorst whether children are allowed to work in Indian cotton factories at seven years of age and to be kept at work for nine hours per day ; also whether it is the case that there are no restrictions whatever affecting the employment of young persons over twelve years of age, or of women in regard to the number of hours during which they may work. He also wants to know whether her Majesty's Government propose to take any steps to bring the factory law in India into conformity with the Berlin standard. I see that Mr. Holt Hallett, undeterred by the information received from India that you do not accept him as an authority in this matter, has been down to Leigh to lecture on "Sweating in Indian Factories and Workshops." Mr. Holt Hallett prefaced his indictment of the Bombay mill-owners by saying that he did not approach his subject from the point of view of the competition between Lancashire and India. His great object, he explained, was to call attention to the "great oppression" under which the operatives in the Indian factories are suffering. Mr. Holt Hallett does not seem to have asked his audience from what point of view they approached the subject. Perhaps, all things considered, it was as well that he did not.

A good many questions are from time to time asked in the House of Commons that do not find their way into the newspapers. Last night, for example, Mr. J. M. Maclean made a rather smart request which, so far as I have observed, is not reported in any of the morning journals. The member for Oldham wished to know if the Under-Secretary of State for India could lay upon the table of the House the substance of any reports received during the last ten years from officers in charge of districts in India regarding conflicts on the subject of cow-killing or similar religious differences between Hindoos and Mahomedans. I am told that Sir John Gorst's answer was to the effect that no such reports had been received, and that their production would be impracticable. He therefore was unable to comply with the hon. member's demand. I am assured that Mr. Bradlaugh seemed more satisfied with the reply than did Mr. Maclean. Another time Mr. Maclean should adopt the safe and wiser plan of ascertaining before he decides to put a question of this sort, What the answer is likely to be ? He has surely been long enough in Parliament to learn so elementary a lesson.

I referred last week to the annual meeting of the Northbrook Club and to the improved prospects of that institution. From the report of the Committee which has since reached me, I find that since the commencement of the present year thirty-eight new members have been elected. This compares very favourably with 1889, when only nineteen joined during the whole twelve months. The report refers to the complimentary dinner given to Lord Harris, which, it says, was most successful. The Committee refer with regret to the loss suffered by the Club in the deaths of Sir Robert Dalyell, one of the vice-presidents, and Field Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, one of the original members, "whose warm sympathy was liberally extended to his Indian as well as to his English friends." The report goes on to say :—"The Committee have received with much concern the news of the death of Lady Dinshaw Petit, to whose most generous donation of a hundred guineas to the Library Fund, the present satisfactory appearance of the shelves is mainly due. Her ladyship's name has been always carefully entered in each volume purchased from her grant, and will remind members of a kind friend and the wife of one who has been a most munificent benefactor to the institution." The following reference is made to the recent friction now happily at an end :—"During the year complaints were made regarding the management of the Club, and certain members being dissatisfied, resigned their membership. This led, early in the present year, to the dismissal of the steward and a reorganization of the control. The result promises to be successful. The improved management has already led to a considerable increase of members, and nearly all the members who had resigned have returned. It is announced that on the departure of Mr. Sadruddin Khan for India, Dr. S. A. Kapadia was elected honorary secretary.

This is certainly an era of departures in periodical literature as well as in most other things mundane ; but who would have expected to find the venerable *Quarterly* conforming to the modern spirit ? The old fashioned readers of that celebrated review must have opened their eyes wide when they discovered that one of the articles in the new number, that on M. Du Chaillu's book "The Viking Age," was illustrated by a series of ordinary and commonplace engravings ? Strange to say, although the perhaps not too successful attempts of the new management of the *Times* to make that paper look more attractive, has received a superabundance of notice, no one appears to have called attention to the still more surprising innovation that the great Tory *Quarterly* has been bold enough to make.

Is Saul also among the prophets ? As I am closing my letter I hear that at the Bristol meeting in connection with the National Congress, a telegram was read from Mr. Justice Norris, in which that learned judge asked that a friend of his, a prominent citizen of Bristol, should do his utmost to make the affair successful, adding his "hearty sympathy." The message was cabled from Calcutta on the 22nd of April.

A LIST of dacoit leaders has been published in Burma, to whom and to their followers Government has offered a free pardon (provided they have not committed murder), if they will but surrender and give security for future good behaviour. Buda Yaza heads the list with a reward of Rs. 5,000 for his capture. The names of nine others are also given.

LOST IN THE JUNGLE.

MATTRESSES sparely stuffed and so knotty that they might almost be likened to the pebbly bed of a river, to which residents in Matheran during "the season" have to accustom themselves, do not make the most comfortable of sleeping couches, but they are infinitely preferable to a bed of dried leaves, comparatively soft though they may be, in the jungle below the hill, where, at night the panther, and the tiger too, it is said, prowl about in search of prey. Not a season passes but the holiday-makers on the hill are thrown into a state of commotion by the mysterious disappearance of one of their number, who, in the thirst for adventure may have gone exploring in the jungle, and, overtaken by night, been forced to wait for daylight in the darksome depths of the forest, surrounded by strange noises, the hissing of snakes and growlings of wild beasts. Yet, at the same time, it is strange such mishaps occur so seldom, and that even when they do, they are so seldom accompanied by any fatality or even injury to the missing one.

Only last week an occurrence of this sort threw the visitors on the hill into a violent state of excitement Mr. X.——, a young athletic-looking Bombay gentleman, was very fond of "doing" the points of Matheran, not on horseback as the majority do, but on foot, for it was his delight to explore the jungle, and tread paths where no pony could go. He thought nothing of going down towards the valley, and taking a short cut back again by scaling the face of a cliff on hands and knees. One afternoon last week, he left his hotel alone about half-past four, without telling anyone where he was going. When dinner hour arrived his accustomed seat at table was vacant, but no one took any notice of that, as we naturally imagined he was dining out that night. But, when morning came, and it was discovered he had not returned to his rooms, the worst fears were entertained as to his safety. Knowing his adventurous disposition, we at once concluded that he had fallen a victim to his daring. Perhaps in attempting to repeat his feat of climbing the face of one of the "points" he had lost his hold, and been dashed to pieces on the rocks below. Perhaps he had only fallen and, sustaining a sprain, been unable to move away from the spot. That even would have been bad enough had he been forced to remain out all night in a place where panthers abound. There was indeed much to fear from panthers. Only the previous day one had been shot at Chowk Point, and every night some of those very unwelcome visitors made their appearance in the compound of various bungalows on the hill. Whatever had befallen him, it was clearly necessary a search should be made for him ; although the question was in which direction to go. Some one now suddenly remembered that X——had the day before expressed his intention of some day exploring the Primeval Forest, and making his way round to One Tree Hill. No one imagined, however, he would at so late an hour have set out on such an expedition, which he could not possibly have hoped to accomplish in daylight. The Superintendent was consulted, and all inquiries at the various hotels and bungalows which X——might have visited proved useless, except that in the course of inquiries it was ascertained that he had been seen shortly after five o'clock the previous evening making at a rapid pace towards Chowk Point. A gang of coolies accustomed to tracking was sent out in the direction of Chowk Point to work their way round to the base of the cliff, while four anxious friends of X——got into the saddle, and accompanied by more coolies made for the Primeval Forest. The foot of the narrow, winding path on the face of the hill being gained, we divided our party, each taking a different route, and sending the coolies into the jungle on either side of us to beat the bush, at the same time keeping up a continuous shrill "coo—e!" not only for the purpose of attracting the attention of poor X—— should he be lying injured anywhere about, but in order that we might not get out of hearing of each other. All our shouting, and all the bush-beating of the coolies were in vain, and our hopes were further damped by our meeting the gang which had been sent round by Chowk Point telling us that they had searched every path, but could find no fresh foot-prints of any European Sahib. Clearly we were on the wrong track, and what to do now we knew not. The coolies were disinclined to work any further, squatting on the ground, and saying they wanted their *khana*. With some difficulty we got the lazy rascals to go into the jungle again and search under the cliff where it was said our friend X——had last been seen. Every corner was searched ; and then with heavy hearts we turned homeward, wondering what would be said to us when we returned with no news.

What was our surprise and delight then on reaching our hotel to find that a messenger had just arrived from Narel, saying that X——had reached that station, and was on his way up. It was now two o'clock, so that we expected our lost friend in the course of the afternoon. The hours passed, the dinner bell rang, and still X——'s chair at table was vacant. His non-appearance was beyond our comprehension. Could he have been tired and remained at Narel to rest before ascending the hill ? Could anything further have happened to him in attempting to ascend the hill in the dark ? Truly matters did seem strange.

Consternation was created anew when a note arrived from the Superintendent stating that the Narel message of the afternoon was a mistake ; X——had not reached Narel ; in fact, he could not learn anything about him. Our appetites, poor enough before, were now completely gone. Nearly thirty hours had elapsed since our friend had gone amissing—night was on again, and for aught we knew the poor fellow might have been lying injured all day in the jungle, or under the blazing sun, unable to move, while we had been quietly doing nothing—waiting for his re-appearance. A council was held. It was necessary something must be done ; but what ? A vigorous effort must be made to find him ; it would never do to allow another night to pass without ascertaining something of his whereabouts, if he were still in the land of the living. But where were we to look ? It was dangerous enough for strangers on the hill to climb along some of the precipitous paths in daylight ; to try them by night meant something like rushing on to death. Besides were he to be found anywhere it was considered the cliffs and bushes underneath some of the most dangerous foot-paths were the proper places to look, and how were we to search such places in the dark even with the aid of lanterns ? The Superintendent again came to our aid. In the morning he tried to assure us that X——on finding he could not get back ere darkness overtook him must have gone on to Chowk Village, and thence to Karjat, where he would get a train for Narel. When the message from that station arrived, we at once jumped to the conclusion that the Superintendent's theory was correct. But now he was as much alarmed for the young gentleman's safety as ourselves, and although giving out no hope of any news being got that night, agreed to put himself at the head of an expedition to search Danger Point. Another gang of about a hundred coolies was collected, and armed with sticks and as many lanterns as could be collected, even the lamps in the verandahs being willingly given up. Then the party set off with the Doctor-Superintendent at their head, and a young naval officer, who though a stranger to the hill, was willing to risk groping his way along the dark and dangerous path for the sake of the lost one. Danger Point reached, the coolies were sent about the jungle with their lanterns. They kept up a lusty chorus of "Saheb, Saheb !" sufficient to drown any reply had it been given, and poked amongst the bushes with their sticks, so I learned afterwards, but it was as might have been, and was expected, all in vain. They were too much afraid to descend far down the face of the hill in the night.

The relief party had been gone about two hours, and I was sitting in my room reading, or rather trying to read, for I could not help picturing to myself poor X——lying helpless through a second dark night, if he were even still alive, in the jungle, when I heard a voice outside excitedly calling my name. Jumping up, and going out on the verandah I found a gentleman F——by name waiting on me.

"Look," he said pointing across the compound towards some moving lights which seemed advancing slowly up the path, "they have come back. I think they have found something."

What they had found I must leave to tell on another day.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I appreciate the kindness which prompted your remarks about the work which Congresswallahs have nearer home, *viz.*, to help the success of the self-government scheme so far as the working of municipalities and local boards is concerned. I am also prepared to admit that in superseding about a dozen and more municipalities Government must have had before them strong evidence of indifference or neglect on the part of the citizens in the performance of their public duties. But permit me to observe that the officials, and, I may say, many Anglo-Indian officials in particular, are responsible for the glaring instances of alleged municipal maladministration. I have made inquiries, and I have thoroughly credible evidence that those Collectors and Assistant Collectors, who were unfavourable to the introduction of the self-government scheme, must be at the bottom of the mischief. At Sholapur, Satara, Vai, and many other places I know of there are in the municipality itself or outside it gentlemen who are reported to carry tales to the Burra Saheb who does not care to inquire into the truth of the stories brought to him, but at once pen a letter most insulting to the dignity and self-respect of the Commissioners, and sows the seed of his plans. Matters get worse and worse every day, and a report then goes in to Government, recommending a commission of inquiry into municipal matters or supersession or some such other step. It is, of course, not customary with the Commissioner, or the secretary at head-quarters, to hear what the other side may have to say, and the order for inquiry or supersession issues with the result that self-government is brought into discredit.

Lord Harris is new, and I think it would serve public interests better if I state here the ways in which attempts are being made in several places to throw distrust on the system, so that he may be forearmed, and may with a strong hand suppress these discreditable attempts, and save his own reputation.

The attempt that most generally succeeds is that which is made in submitting annual reports. There are three or four points in which municipal working can be viewed favourably or unfavourably just as notice is or is not taken of certain facts. The first is that of attendance at meetings. In passing remarks on this head care must be taken to see which of the Commissioners are in default. Not only is this not done, but I can quote instances in which Commissioners who attend say four meetings out of fifty-two are renominated. In the case of one municipality, which for the present will remain nameless, I find it is the nominated Commissioners who reduce the average of attendance. This fact, though prominently noticed in the report of the municipality, is ignored, and the municipality discredited on the ground of smaller average attendance of Commissioners.

The next point relates to the attendance at and number of meetings of the managing committee. Here the treatment is the same. The point to be looked to in this case is whether business falls in arrears. At times there is no business, and no meetings are therefore convened. The reporting Collector, however, does not wait to see this, and condemns the committee.

The third point in municipal administration to which the test is applied is the imposition and collection of taxes. Here there is very great room indeed to find fault with Government. Schedules of taxation have to be sanctioned by Government before they can be enforced, and if any blame can attach on account of certain articles finding their place in a schedule or others failing to do so, I believe Government should admit its own fault as it tries to fix the same upon a municipality. But this is not so mischievous as is the sequel. Somebody brings to the notice of Government that the schedule requires revision, and Government then issues its fiat to the municipality that the articles should be expunged. Will you not in justice give the municipality time to find out some source of income which will bring an equivalent return or try to curtail its expenditure ? But no, the Collector hardly does it. The municipality which fails to comply with his behests is at once reported in the black list. I would suggest that any alterations in the schedule of taxation which Government requires to be made should be pressed upon the attention of a municipality at the time of the budget only. The injustice involved in finding fault with a municipality for allowing taxes to fall into arrears is very gross. A simple reference to the Municipal Act will show that the municipality has nothing whatever to do with the recovery. "It is the Magistrate that has to recover the dues for the municipality. The municipality has only to submit the names of those who may not have paid as required. How can the municipality be taken to task for the neglect of the Magistrate. ? In this matter the municipality is placed between the anvil and the hammer. It cannot complain against the Magistrate, lest it should offend the power which moulds the Collector's opinion about the working of the body. It cannot recover the arrears and has to suffer the disgrace of being placed in the black list. Then there is one more point which I must notice in this connection. Supersession, I believe, is not a corrective means. It can never improve ; at best it can serve as a punishment. In smaller towns Government can never hope to apply the Municipal Acts successfully. They must return to the old method of treating municipalities by groups. Advanced municipalities ought to be treated with respect. They must be given a sort of a programme in sanitary and other works, and might be requested to exhaust it within a limited number of years. Beyond this Government cannot go. I regret to learn that matters are fast coming to a crisis in one very advanced town for the simple reason that relying upon the information of a few busybodies in the town the Collector has ceased to treat the municipality with respect, and I shall not be surprised if the Commissioners take the extreme step of moving Government to remonstrate. Information from the most unimpeachable quarters is that the complaints made by these busybodies have no foundation whatever in truth, and are most silly, and yet the good Collector threatens to put the bludgeon clauses into operation. I shall wait before I mention names, because I hope there is yet chance of matters being put to right.—Yours, &c.,

CIVIS.

MUSIC AT THE SWITCHBACK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Can nothing be done to stop the intolerable nuisance at present going on at the Switchback ? Music is music, but what the combination of discordant sounds produced by the instruments in use at the Switchback is no fellah can understand. Is it possible that the Commissioner of Police has given a license for a band under the impression that music is to be played ? If so, let him spend half-an-hour alongside the Switchback, and I venture to say the licence would soon be revoked.

In the meantime, many other dwellers in the neighbourhood, besides myself, who are afflicted with nerves, are in danger of involuntarily qualifying for the

May 21. LUNATIC ASYLUM.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE COWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted on the 2nd April, for the withdrawal of the petition. The application was not opposed, and was granted.

RE MATHURADAS GOPALJEE THUCKER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for three months. The order already granted expired that day, and the insolvent's presence at the Official Assignee's office was necessary. The application was granted.

RE HAJEE ISMAIL OOSMAN MEMON.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule, and to serve notices, with an extension of his interim order.

RE HARICHUNDER NARAYAN JAYEKER.

On the motion of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted interim order.

RE MALCOLM PURVIS.

The insolvent was granted an interim order for the application of Mr. Manker.

RE MANEKLAL MADHOWLAL.

This insolvent was, on the application of the same learned counsel, granted an extension of his interim order.

RE NARAYEN JUGONNATH DIGEY.

The usual rule *nisi* for a discharge was granted in this case on the application of Mr. Manker.

RE FRANCES BELLE.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted an interim order for three months.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges :—Succaram Namajee and others ; Laljee Canjee Thucker ; Benia Benjamin ; Shaik Ismail Shaik Ahmed ; Adumjee Lukmanjee ; Thomas Carpenter, Vella Megha, and others ; and Sukajee Govindrao.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held at the Municipal Offices, yesterday, Captain Sir Henry Morland in the chair. The following members were also present:—Dr. Cawasjee, Messrs. Carroll, Banajee, Fazulbhoy Visram, M. N. Bharbhaya, Harkissondass Narotumdass, and A. M. Dhuramsey.

STREET EXTENSION IN BOMBAY.

The Committee resumed consideration of the report, dated 14th instant, by the Commissioner as to the acquisition of Mr. Marker's premises for the extension eastward of Hummum Street.

Mr. Malji said that he thought that the purchase of this property would entail a heavy outlay without any proportionate advantage being derived by the public. The opening of the street would certainly admit the westerly breeze, but for such a trifling result, the Municipality should not spend such a large sum.

Dr. Cowasjee was in favour of opening up crowded streets for many reasons, chief among them being that in cases of fires such improvements would tend to save valuable property, which under existing circumstances was burnt wholesale whenever a fire occurred. It was desirable that whenever opportunity offered, the Municipality should open up streets at a reasonable cost. In the present instance, instead of purchasing land with the house standing thereon, it would be better if the vacant piece of land was only purchased at the usual rate. They must stop short of purchasing the whole property, which might involve an expenditure of about two lakhs of rupees.

The Municipal Commissioner was of opinion that if the Corporation wished to avail themselves of the proposed improvement, they should adopt the larger scheme, or do nothing at all in the matter.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram did not agree with the last speaker. He thought the cost of the larger scheme was out of proportion to the probable results.

Mr. Banaji did not think they would do wisely if they adopted the larger scheme. He thought land might be purchased to effect the proposed improvement as opportunity offered. According to advertisements appearing in the papers there was an auction sale of the property that day, and the Committee would therefore do well to postpone the consideration of the subject till the next meeting.

Mr. Banaji's proposition on being put to the meeting was unanimously agreed to.

ADMISSION TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Committee next considered the resolution of the Corporation, dated the 12th instant, as under, with reference to the question of the admission of visitors to the Victoria Gardens :—"That the question be referred back to the Standing Committee, with instructions to report within a month."

Mr. Muncherjee Banajee referred to the correspondence that appeared in the papers on the subject, and observed that it would be better if the views of the Municipal Commissioner in the matter of keeping the Victoria Gardens open on Sundays free of charge, were ascertained before the Committee took any steps in the matter.

The Municipal Commissioner said he understood that it had been the intention of the Corporation to keep the Gardens open on all public holidays. There were sixty-five public or gazetted holidays in the year, which were thirteen more than all the Sundays during the same period.

It was proposed and agreed to, that consideration of the matter be postponed, till the Commissioner had given his opinion on the subject.

THE TANSA WATER WORKS.

An application for an advance of £10,000 to Messrs Walsh, Lovett and Co., Agents for Messrs. Macfarlane, Stong and Co., was sanctioned by the Committee. This was in respect of mains and other iron work for the Tansa water-works, which had been duly tendered for testing at Kurla.

The Committee then adjourned.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

ON Saturday next, the 24th instant, being the day selected for the celebration of the birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the troops in garrison will parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. to fire a salute and feu-de-joie. The formation will be :—

Two lines facing E, 30 paces interval between 1st and 2nd lines, 6 paces between Battalions.

1st Line R.A., with guns in action on right, 2nd Gloster Regiment.

2nd Line, Marine Battalion, and 1st 4th Bo. Rifles. Bands in rear of 2nd Lines. For procedure of Parade *vide* S. G. O. 74 of 1878. The 2nd Gloster Regt. will furnish points and colours.

Field states should be sent in by noon to-day. The Dress will be Review order (summer clothing.) The Ordnance Officer in charge of Bombay Arsenal is authorized to issue the necessary ammunition to the Officer Commanding, R. A. for an Imperial salute. Three rounds of blank ammunition per rifle will be issued to the Infantry.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twenty-sixth annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday in the Fort premises, Mr. Alex. Mackenzie, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

In submitting to the shareholders the usual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss for the past financial year which ended March 31st, 1890, your directors anticipate that in the face of the yearly increasing competition, a general feeling of satisfaction will be experienced at the results of the year's trading. It is undoubtedly very gratifying to all concerned that such an eminently sound and prosperous state of affairs can be laid before you year by year, and it shows how strong a position the company holds in public favour. The annual stock-taking was effected under the superintendence of the general manager, who assures your directors that the stock was never in a better condition than it is at the present moment. The average rate of exchange ruling during the year has been slightly more favorable, but as you will perceive it has been scarcely sufficient in any way to affect the annual accounts. The available balance for disposal, inclusive of the sum of Rs. 9,588-9-5, brought forward from last year, your Directors propose distributing as follows :—Byculla premises depreciation, Rs. 4,754-1-1 ; Poona premises depreciation, Rs. 1,189-9-6 ; plant depreciation Rs. 5,651-2-7 ; cash reserve, Rs. 10,000 ; dividend Rs. 1,70,000-0-0 ; carried forward Rs. 9,430-6-11 ; total Rs. 2,01,025-4-1. From the above figures it will be observed that after applying Rs.11,594-12-2 to depreciation on the property and plant, it is proposed to pay a dividend of Rs. 85 per share, carrying a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the cash reserve. The experience of the past few years shews that it is advisable to still further add to the reserve fund to enable the business to be worked satisfactorily. Mr. Burder retires from the board by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said he did not think it wanted many words from the board to satisfy the shareholders as to the favourable report placed before them. They were certainly very much indebted to the general manager and his able assistants for the favourable results ; and to them the success of the company's business from year to year was mainly attributable. The balance-sheet was in the hands of the shareholders, and he (the chairman) would be happy to answer any questions which any shareholder might wish to ask. The dividend was as handsome a one as had been declared for several years past.

No shareholders had any question to ask.

The report and accounts for the year ending 31st March 1890 were received and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 85 per share for the past year was declared, payable on and after the 4th prox. Mr. H. C. Burder was re-elected a director of the company. Mr. E. C. Monod and Mr. John S. Burn were elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 500 each. It was resolved that a bonus of half a month's pay be distributed amongst such of the employés of the company as the manager may recommend and the directors sanction. On the motion of Mr. Alfred King, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and the board of directors for their able and successful management of the company's affairs. The chairman having acknowledged thanks, the proceedings terminated.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN MAUNSELL, Paymaster of the Worcestershire Regiment, proceeds to England on sick leave shortly.

A DISTRICT Court-Martial was held at Meerut on the 11th ultimo to try Sergeant-Major Williams James Smith, Royal Artillery, Meerut District Staff, for the offences of falsifying documents and embezzling money amounting to Rs. 1,227-10 entrusted to him. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed the service, and to be put under stoppages of pay till he had made good the sum specified. The court, however, recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his previous long service and good conduct ; and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, while confirming the sentence, commuted the dismissal from the service to reduction to the ranks.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE DACCA.

BELOW we give an account of an interview with the passengers of the ill-fated steamer Dacca, which was reported lost on Monday. The passengers were principally servant girls on the way out to Queenslands, and the following account of their voyage appeared in the *Daily News* on the day they sailed from England :—

"Now, is it really situations you young women are going out for, or are you going to find husbands ?"

There is a general smile which seems to indicate that in the single women's department of an emigrant ship, as elsewhere in the world, motives may perhaps be a little mixed, and that with some of them at least the question has been rather a home-thrust. We are on the lower deck of the fine steamship Dacca, Captain Stuart, bound for Queensland, with 440 souls, all told, 423 of whom are steerage emigrants, and 223 young unmarried women. It is a queer medley presented to view as we look round from the midst of it all. It looks as though the contents of their kit-bags are getting mixed up in inextricable confusion, and as though sheets and soup-plates, boxes of soap and mess-kettles, bottles of pickles and bundles of bedding, and hats and bonnets, and dresses and cloaks, must necessarily be regarded as common property, and apportioned out quite regardless of original ownership. One of the damsels has climbed up into her berth out of the general melee and in the comparative seclusion of this retreat is furbishing up some of the japanned contents of her kit-bag. Another is perched on the top of a box amid the general hurly-burly placidly arranging a pugaree round her hat, and a third is down in a corner adorning her hair by means of a small square of looking-glass she has brought in her pocket. Perhaps the most striking feature in the whole scene is the entire absence of any indication of that sentiment commonly supposed to be appropriate to the hour of leaving the land of one's birth and kith and kin, and all the associations of a lifetime. Perhaps all that will come presently, when things have shaken down a bit, and there is time for reflection. At present everybody seems to be in a particularly matter-of-fact mood, and apparently there is nothing in the introduction to life on ship-board at all calculated to awaken either the surprise or the misgiving of these young adventurers who till an hour ago have probably never before set foot on the deck of a ship.

"Is it situations you are going for, or husbands ?"

"Husbands, of course," promptly responds one of them with an air of reckless audacity suggestive rather of a desire to shock the general sense of propriety than of any very truthful expression of her thoughts.

"No, it ain't," says another rather unprepossessing young woman, who looks as though she must have missed at any rate the best of her matrimonial chances. "There's plenty o' 'usbands 'ere if we wanted 'em."

"There's plenty o' 'usbands, and plenty o' situations, too," put in a termagent-looking little Hebe. "I ain't going for either, I'm going because I said I would."

She had got a brother out in Australia, it seemed, and he was doing pretty well and wanted somebody to go out to him, and her sister worried and bothered her to go out with her, till at last she said she would. "She got me to give up my place, and she brought her things and paid her pound, and then she backed out on it," said the young woman. "I says everybody's laugh at 'e, but they ain't a goin' to laugh at me, I says. I've made up my mind, and I'm off ;" and off she was accordingly to the other side of the world, not because she had any particular fault to find with this side, but just on the score of consistency.

It is really exceedingly easy for a young woman of her class to emigrate. The Queensland Government have long been shipping them off in large numbers. They are sending now eight vessels a year thus freighted with domestic servants, who may be of any age from twelve to thirty-five, and who have only to get a certificate of respectability from a magistrate or clergyman, to pass a not very stringent medical examination, and to find a pound for a kit-bag and its contents. All the rest is absolutely free. They go down to the Emigration Depot at Blackwall, usually on the Saturday, receive their kits, their sun-hats and pugarees, and are maintained there at the expense of Queensland Government till the following Tuesday or Wednesday, when they are taken on board, and landed free of charge at the Emigration Depot at one of the ports of Queensland, where they are kept, quite free of cost, until they have such an offer of service as they may reasonably be expected to accept.

"And what really becomes of them ?" was a question put yesterday to Dr. Hickling, the greatly respected medical officer in charge of the emigrants, who was yesterday starting on his twenty-fifth voyage in the same service.

"They are all immediately absorbed," was the reply. "I have often landed 200 girls, and in a couple of days not a single one has been left disengaged. They immediately find situation; some of them settle with squatters up the country, many of course get married, and in one way and another they all find places without the slightest difficulty."

"But what is to become of unfortunate householders in this country if you thus run away with all our servants ?"

Dr. Hickling seems to think he is not called upon to solve this problem, and invites his interrogator to go and see the married people's quarters. There are not this voyage many children, yet as we go down among the kit-bags and the babies they appear to be swarming like sand-hoppers. Once in his experience has Dr. Hickling had an out-break of measles among his juvenile emigrants, and on one terrible voyage he had cholera. Apart, however, from epidemics the trip out to the Antipodes is not an unpleasant experience. The children do not often suffer much from sea-sickness, and when they have got out of port and have had time to reduce things to a little order, all goes merrily enough. Already there is a young man with a concertina piping up in a remote corner ; and now come the "constables," with steaming hot tins of some savour-smelling stew. Messes are being arranged, and tables have been let down and are now glistening with japanned crockery-ware and metal spoons in the soft glow of electric lamps.

But here on deck commotion still reigns supreme. A woman with a t

THE BILLIARD SALOON TRAGEDY AT POONA.

THE case against the soldiers of the Worcester Regiment for having caused the death of a Ghorawalla, named Dhondy Rowjee, on the 15th instant, was resumed before the Cantonment Magistrate, Major Newnham-Smith, yesterday.

Chinamuthoo Madray, the billiard marker, was recalled and examined by the Court, and stated whon Dhondy fell he was standing between the front door and the corner of the billiard table on the right side after entering the room. Pointed out the spot on a plan shown to him. Identifies Thomas as having been standing near the front door when Dhondy was struck with the stick. The Magistrate again inspected the billiard room, and satisfied himself that it was quite possible for the witness to have seen the soldiers committing the nuisance on Abdul Hussein's premises from inside the billiard room.

Surgeon W. S. P. Ricketts, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, examined on oath, stated :—I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of one Dhondy Rowjee who, I was informed, had been brought to the Sassoon Hospital at 3-30 p.m. on the 15th instant. I made the examination on the morning of the 16th instant. The body was a well nourished one. Rigor Mortis was present. The following external injuries were present. A contused wound of the scalp, 1½ inches long on the right side of the back of the skull, running from above downwards and backwards. A small contused wound, ¾ of an inch in length, behind the last described wound. The bones of the skull were not exposed. Signs of bleeding from the nose were visible. There was slight ecchymosis of the right eye, extensive extravisation of blood beneath the scalp. Comminuted fracture of the skull, 6 inches long, running through the right parietal and temporal bones, beneath the forementioned scalp wounds. Blood poured out over the whole surface of the brain. A small quantity of serum was found inside the brain. The stomach contained a little food. The bladder contained some urine. All the other organs of the body were healthy. I am of opinion that the cause of death was comminuted fracture of the skull and hæmorrage on the brain. The injuries in my opinions were caused by a severe blow from a heavy weapon. The injuries could not have been caused by a fall from a standing position. It might be caused by a fall from about 20 or 30 feet in the air. I have examined the rafter before the Court, and think that a blow from it would cause the injuries I have described. I see the mark on the stick. It appears to be human blood. The spleen was quite healthy. I can positively state that the death was due solely to the blow on the head, and not to rapture of the spleen or of any other organ of the body. The smaller scalp wound was a separate wound from the larger one. One blow might have caused both wounds. I mean to say that it is possible for both wounds to have been caused by one blow. As far as I am able to judge, I should think that there was only one very hard blow struck. The injury to the eye appeared to have been due to the effects of the blow on the same side of the head. The accused was a man in the prime of life, between 30 and 40 years of age. His bodily condition was very good, by that I mean his health was perfect.

Purshotum Dhoora sworn, and examined by Mr. Guider, stated.—I am a billiard marker in the service of one Dosabhoy, who keeps a billiard room at the back of Main Street, near the Cantonment Gardens. I remember Thursday, the 15th instant. Between 3 and 4 p.m. on that day I was in the billiard room. There were about 7 or 8 soldiers playing billiards. One of them asked me where the urinal was situated. I told him to go outside. Shortly after he went out I heard an altercation on the road in front of the billiard room. I went to the door and saw a soldier (identifies accused No. 2) Foley altercating with the witness Abdul Hussein. The soldier struck Abdul Hussein on the chest with his clenched fist and knocked him down. Foley then came into the billiard room, and stood near the door. Another soldier (identifies Dance) was standing close to him. As soon as Abdul Hussein fell down the workpeople who were about raised an alarm, when the deceased Dhondy came running up, seized Foley by the shirt, and tried to drag him out. Another soldier (identifies Edwardes) caught hold of Dhondy's hand and pulled him inside the billiard room where both Edwardes and Foley commenced struggling with Dhondy and striking him with their clenched fists. A third soldier (identifies accused No. 1 Banner) struck Dhondy on the head with the rafter now before the Court. I do not know from where Banner got the rafter. As soon as Dhondy was struck he fell and bled profusely from the head. I got some water and poured it in his mouth and face. I do not know what became of the soldiers. They all left the billiard room. When Dhondy was struck there were besides myself the witness Chinamuthoo and the soldiers. There was another marker, named Dhurma, in the room at first, but as soon as I saw the soldiers and Dhondy struggling together, I sent Dhurma to call the proprietor of the saloon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Xavier.—There is no urinal attached to the billiard room. Visitors at the room can go where they like for necessary purposes. I did not direct the soldier, who enquired for the urinal, to go into Abdul Hussein's house. I did not see where the soldier went to. I was busy, marking the scores until I heard the altercation, when I went to the door. Foley and Dance were then standing on the door step. Abdul Hussein got up immediately after he was knocked down, and said that he had been beaten by the soldiers. He did not shout nor did he speak in a low voice. I do not know how Abdul Hussein was removed from where he fell. The two soldiers who were standing on the step dragged Dhondy inside. The door leading into the backyard was open. The ground in the backyard was hollow. I do not know how deep it was. I am not an Engineer, and consequently cannot give you any approximate idea of the depth of the hollow. I do not remember where the other soldiers were standing when Dhondy was struck. The proprietor came after the soldiers had all left. Dhondy was then lying senseless on the floor.

Re-examined by Mr. Guider:—The witness Peerbhoy Adumjee was standing near Abdul Hussein when he was struck in the street. When Dhondy came up and seized Foleys, he had no weapon in his hand.

To the Court:—I was standing at the corner of the billiard table on the right, nearest the door, when Dhondy was dragged in. The witness Chinamuthoo was standing about the middle of the same table that I was standing near. I did not see the witness Peerbhoy standing on the step when Dhondy was struck. My face was towards the back of the room where the soldiers and Dhondy were struggling. I occasionally looked towards the door, and as far as I remember I saw no one on the step. There were a number of persons standing in the street in front of the door. The space between the two billiard tables was quite clear. I did not see a number of natives rush in with sticks. I do not know which way the soldiers left the billiard room. The witness Chinamuthoo was not marking. He had just returned from the dinner and was doing nothing.

Thomas Thomas, examined on oath by Mr. Guider, said,—I am a private in the Worcester Regiment. I remember Thursday last, the 15th instant. At about 3 p. m. on that day I went to a billiard room, next to the Cantonment Gardens. There I met seven other men of my regiment—Lance Corporal Dixon, Privates Banner, Webb, Harris, Edwardes, Foley and Dance. Private Foley enquired of the marker where the urinal was. The marker told him to go out and turn to the right. Foley went out and returned after a short time, followed by about twenty natives. The deceased was the chief one amongst them. He had the rafter, now before the Court, in his hand, and was flourishing it from side to side trying to strike everyone. Private Dance was standing between the two billiard tables. I called out to Dance to mind himself that if he got a blow with the stick it would knock his braine out. The deceased rushed at Dance and made a blow with the rafter. Dance parried the blow with his left hand when the rafter fell down, and in falling accidentally struck Banner on the hand. The native was trying to get at Dance, who was surrounded by a crowd of natives. Banner picked up the rafter and meant to strike the native on the back, but the blow fell on the head of the deceased, who fell down. The deceased did not aim any deliberate blow at Banner. The rafter accidentally struck Banner, as it was falling out of the native's hand. The deceased had his back towards Banner when he was struck. I put on my helmet and got out through the back door along with Foley and Banner. I do not know how the other soldiers got out. There was only one native in the room during the time the disturbance was going on, and that was the witness Purshotum. I did not see the other marker, Chinamuthoo. I do not know of any disturbance having taken place in the street before the natives rushed in. Banner caught hold of the rafter with both his hands when delivering the blow. The blow was a hard one. I do not know where the other soldiers were standing when Banner struck the deceased.

Cross-examined by Mr. Xavier—There were about twenty natives that rushed in. I only saw a stick in the hand of the deceased. The other natives had no sticks. They only attacked Dance. The natives in the street were very much excited, and were shouting loud. I had only been in the billiard room for about ten minutes before the row. I had never been in this billiard room before.

To the Court :—I do not belong to the same Company as the other men who were in the billiard room. Foley comes from the same town as myself, Dudley, in Worcestershire. I did not know him before I enlisted. Our families are not acquainted with each other. I swear that I did not hear anything of the disturbance that is alleged to have taken place in the street. The natives followed Foley in. Foley was not out of breath. I do not know where Foley went to after he entered the billiard room. Dance did nothing to the natives. He never left the room. I can assign no reason why the natives should have confined their attack to Dance. I swear on oath that I know nothing of the witness, Abdul Hussein, being assaulted. The game of billiards was stopped for a short time before Foley came running in. None of the other soldiers were struck. I do not know where they were standing when the natives rushed in, or when the deceased was struck by Banner. I learnt for the first time that Foley had struck the witness, Abdul Hussein, at the Police Station. I heard the witnesses making their statements. I also made a statement to the Inspector, which was reduced to writing. I did not sign the statement. I can write, but was not asked to sign.

Abdoolakhan Ballkhane, solemnly affirmed and examined by Mr. Guider, said:—I am Police Constable, No 126. I remember Thursday, the 15th instant. Between 3 and 4 p. m. on that day I was on duty at the Main Street Police Station, when in consequence of information received I proceeded to a billiard room, behind Main Street, where I saw one Dhondy Rowjee lying unconscious, bleeding from a wound on the head. I placed him in a conveyance and took him to the Sassoon Hospital, where he died about an hour after admission, without regaining consciousness. The enquiry was again adjourned.—*Poona Observer.*

A BURIAL SCANDAL AT ALLAHABAD.

ONE Henry Jackson, a European, aged 18, who resided in Shahganj, in Allahabad City, died last Saturday, and his remains having been brought to the Muir-road Cemetery for interment on the following morning, deceased's friends had to take back the body as the Rev. Oscar Watkins refused to read the service without the production of a certificate as to the cause of death. The particulars, as stated by deceased's uncle, Mr. James Kennedy, are that last Saturday morning his nephew, who was in perfect health, went for a walk, and returned home at 11 A. M., that shortly after he became very ill, and was being taken to the Colvin Hospital, but died *en route*, and in his opinion the cause of death was heat appoplexy; and that relying on the promise of the hospital compounder to send a certificate, he made arrangements for the funeral, and proceeded with the body to the cemetery. As the service could not be read, deceased's friends took the coffin in the hearse to the morgue. In the meantime, Mr. Watkins applied to Dr. Cameron, Civil Surgeon, for a death certificate, which the latter regretted his inability to grant, as he had not seen the deceased when taken ill. An application was then made to the Magistrate of the district, who ordered Inspector Everett to hold the usual police inquest, and to make over the body to deceased's friends, if there were no suspicious circumstances. As it was necessary that the inquest should be held at the deceased's residence, the body was removed there, but as the members of the inquest said that they were unable to state the real cause of death on account of advanced decomposition, the body was sent to the morgue for *post mortem* examination, which was held by Mr. Toomey, Assistant to Civil Surgeon. At about 8 P.M. the funeral took place, and was attended by a single native policeman; the Rev. Brook Deedes read the service.—*Morning Post.*

THE ALBERT HOSPITAL AT LAHORE.

THE foundation-stone of the Hospital which, it will be remembered, is being built to commemorate the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales to the Punjab, was laid by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the 14th May. The Hospital is to be built in the compound of the Medical College, and will be a double-storeyed building, in much the same style of architecture as the Mayo Hospital. The work will be carried out under the supervision of Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, Executive Engineer, Lahore, whose ability as an architect has been well displayed in the Aitchison College and other public buildings in Lahore.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said:—Dr. Farrell, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In the first place, I have to thank the committee for doing me the honour of asking me to lay the first stone of the memorial, and I also wish to thank Dr. Farrell, their President, who has from the first been very zealous in the promotion of the scheme, and subsequently in the business of the committee, for the kind way in which he has referred in the address to my share in initiating the project. It is satisfactory to see our Punjab Memorial of the Prince's visit beginning to take visible form so soon; springing up, so to speak, immediately after his Royal Highness's 'Kaddam Mubarak,' or lucky footstep, has passed over the ground. I am sure that apart from the loyal wish to commemorate the Prince's visit, we have all felt a lively separate pleasure in promoting this project, because we know it will be so undeniably useful, such a real charity to many poor and suffering people. Of course the new hospital, like the old Mayo Hospital to which it is attached, and of which it really forms an enlargement, will be open to the people of the whole Province, and it is to be expected that many patients, Indian and European, whose cases are difficult, will come in from outstations to be treated here. For in the adjoining already famous Medical College and elsewhere in Lahore there is a large staff of wide medical talent and experience, and the improved arrangements for nursing which are being introduced in both hospitals, as Dr. Farrel has mentioned, will be a strong additional attraction. A separate house for these nurses, with quarters for a Lady Superintendent, is part of the group of buildings of which the foundation-stone is about to be laid, and the whole project will have a fine start if we succeed, as I hope we shall, in keeping for some years in Lahore Dr. Haslett Browne, the present Principal of the College and Hospitals attached, for he has all the zeal and administrative ability which could be desired for the purpose. Coming now to financial matters, I think that, as Dr. Farrell has said, our appeal to the people of the Province has on the whole been liberally met, considering the few rich men that are to be found in it, and the result has been so far satisfactory that we have been able, as you see, to commence building at once. But we still want a considerable sum to put us in funds to complete the whole project, and every additional rupee we can get can be most usefully expended in furnishing the buildings and in forming the nucleus of an endowment fund. The committee, therefore, must continue their efforts, and I earnestly hope that we shall receive many new or additional subscriptions from those who can afford it; they could not subscribe to a more useful public charity. I suggest for the committee's consideration that it might be resolved to put up a tablet in some part of the building showing the total amount of private subscriptions, and giving the names and amounts subscribed by all contributors of Rs. 500 and upwards. This tablet would also record that the project of constructing the Hospital and buildings attached was adopted as a memorial of the Prince's visit, and a copy of the inscription might be sent to his Royal Highness, who would, I am sure, receive it with much pleasure. I mentioned the project to the Prince while he was staying at Lahore, and he most cordially expressed his appreciation of it, and gratification at the adoption of such a memorial of his visit. Ladies and gentlemen, having got through my share of the speechifying, it is time for me to do my share of the building after that our able and energetic Executive Engineer, Mr. Ganga Ram, will take the work in hand, and Colonel Le Messurier tells me that Mr. Ganga Ram expects to finish all the buildings by the end of April 1891, or earlier, which is as quick as we can expect, and for which we shall all thank him next year at the opening if he accomplishes it. Sir James Lyall then proceeded to lay the foundation-stone of the building.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

IN his report to the local Government for last year, the Legal Remembrancer for the North-West Provinces and Oudh makes some remarks which will reassure those who fancy there is waste of time or negligence in the conduct of Government cases. It has been said that cases are passed on from one hand to another in each of the courts; "but Mr. Knox assures us that this assertion is distinctly an error and without any foundation in fact." Every civil case, except a few of trifling value, or the fewer still where the courts themselves prevent its being done by precipitating the date of the first hearing, is most carefully considered in the office of the Legal Remembrancer, where pleadings are sketched, based upon the facts locally collected by the District Officer. Continuity of action is in every case secured, as all instructions issue from the Legal Remembrancer's office, and from it alone. If this be so, the delays which are now and again complained of must arise from pressure of work in the office, about which there seems little doubt.

THE HANGING DIFFICULTY.

MR. LABOUCHERE has, of course, very decided views on the hanging question as on all others. He, however, produces some curious statistics in *Truth* as the following article will show:—

I am entirely in favour of hanging. Its great advantage is that it combines the maximum of deterrent effect—the first object of all penal discipline—with the minimum of inconvenience to the criminal. I speak specially of hanging, as the *modus operandi* in use among ourselves; but the remark applies equally to any swift, certain, and tolerably painless method of execution. The opponents of capital punishment overlook the fact that murderers, like the rest of us, are mortal. To extinguish life by artificial means is merely to ante-date a process which we all have to go through in the course of nature, sooner or later. From this point of view it is, more likely than not, a beneficent operation. The man who is hanged, shot, or guillotined, is very possibly saved from a profitless life ended by lingering torture. We secure him at once an easy end, Christian burial, and a public funeral. The best of us cannot hope for more. Many lead long lives of virtue for less. The sentimental objections to capital punishment are, therefore, unmitigated rubbish. The real objection to hanging is, not that it is too bad, but that it is too good. But this, the logic-chopper may retort, is still an objection, for, at this rate, hanging puts a premium on murder. By no means. However desirable it may be to die at once by a painless process, the fact remains that only an insignificant minority have sufficient wisdom to desire that result for themselves. For the mass of mankind the fear of death is stronger than any other fear. In this lies the chief merit of capital punishment. I only desire to point out that, while the best protective for society, hanging is also the kindest course for the criminal.

If, however, hanging is to retain its salutary effect as a deterrent, it must before all things be certain. If a man knows that it is an even chance whether a conviction for murder will be followed by execution of the capital sentence, he no longer meditates murder with the fear of death before his eyes. Now, what are the facts in regard to this? In the ten years ending 1888, out of 299 murderers condemned to death, 145 were reprieved. Fifty of the 299 were women, of whom forty-one escaped the death-penalty. There is another fact of still more importance. During the same period only forty-five per cent. of the prosecutions for murder resulted in conviction. In all other indictable offences convictions were obtained in seventy-seven per cent. of the prosecutions. This difference can only be attributed to the reluctance of juries to convict of a crime which entails a death-penalty. When it appears that out of every 100 persons tried for murder, only forty-three were convicted, and only twenty-three hanged, while the percentage of punishment to prosecution in other crimes is seventy-seven, not only has hanging obviously ceased to be certain, but it is clear the murderer has of all criminals the best chance of getting off. And this calculation takes no account of the large number of murders for which no one has ever been put on trial. Such a state of things cannot be allowed to continue.

How has it come about? We have had of late ample opportunity for seeing. The fault, I take it, lies partly with juries, partly with the public and the press, partly with the Home Secretary, but most of all with "the system." The system has two radical defects. The first is the absence of any proper means of reviewing a verdict of guilty. This defect in the law tells with more force in murder cases than in any other, owing to the fact that if you hand the the wrong man you cannot put the mistake right afterwards. That is an argument, and a very proper argument, with juries for giving the murderer the benefit of any shadow of doubt, as it is also one of the strongest arguments for the abolition of capital punishment altogether. But whether in the minds of jurymen, or in the mouths of the opponents of capital punishment, the argument would be deprived of half its weight by the constitution of a court of criminal appeal with the fullest powers in the prisoner's favour. There is a prevailing idea that a court of criminal appeal is a reform demanded in the prisoner's interest. In my opinion the effect would tell the other way. It would make juries less reluctant to convict on capital charges, and deprive the murderer of the advantage which he at present has over other prisoners on trial.

The other reform required is in the dispensation of mercy. In this direction Mr. Matthews has lately been giving us an admirable "object lesson." Nothing could well be more fatuous than his decision in the Crewe case. He might have said that both the young Davies's deserved hanging, and have let them both hang. Looking at it from a political point of view, he might have trusted the public—that is to say, his constituents—to give him credit for having acted to the best of his judgment. He is a Tory, and had consequently special reason for desiring to curry favour with the unintelligent; he might, therefore, have reprieved both the prisoners. But to spare one and hang the other, to admit the excuse of youth up to the age of sixteen and three-quarters, and reject it at eighteen and three-quarters, was as repugnant to common-sense as it was to political expediency. When a Cabinet Minister blunders thus, who can feel any confidence in the exercise of its prerogative of mercy by the Crown? Hitherto, juries have overcome their reluctance to condemn prisoners to the scaffold by adding a recommendation to mercy, which has generally had its effect. Mr. Matthews, however, has done his best to teach juries that if they really wish to be merciful, the surest plan is to acquit the prisoner. This, again, means another chance in the murderer's favour.

What is the remedy? I see only one, and that is to give the jury the right to pronounce whether mercy should be exercised or not. They are as good judges of the merits of the case as any Minister, and they will not be influenced on a question of life or death by considerations of political expediency. What is required is something like the French verdict of guilty "with extenuating circumstances," it being understood that such a verdict will remit the death-penalty. It is true that Frenchmen, having no natural or acquired capacity for the duties of the jury-box, have done their best to make the phrase "extenuating circumstances" ridiculous.

THE ORIGIN OF "THE BELLS."

BATEMAN did not discover Irving, for Irving discovered himself, says Clement Scott in his new column of dramatic table-talk in the *Whitehall Review*. The whole Bateman scheme was a failure, and they were at their wit's end what to do, when Irving suggested a play that was in his possession. It proved to be "The Bells," translated from the French by a friend of Irving's, Leopold Lewis, a literary solicitor and "free lance," who edited a clever paper called the *Mask* with Alfred Thompson. "The Bells" was put up as a *dernier ressort*. Nobody believed in it but Irving. He understood his strength better than his friends did. I shall never forget the first night, or the imprssion the acting made on a scanty audience. Even Dutton Cook, who was not given to eulogy, warmed up with enthusiasm. For my own part, I remember, I "let myself out," feeling that what we had seen was very much out of the common, and must sooner or later strongly impress the public. But I got into a little scrape at first for my enthusiasm. I was sent for by my editor and best friend that man ever had, and asked if it was wise to write in that strain of such a play, and of a comparatively unknown man. Some play-goers were very conservative in those days. "Who is this Mr. Irving," I was asked, "and what has he done? To tell you the truth, I have never heard of him!"

Well, after that night he was heard of pretty often, and has never ceased to be heard of since. After that moment, when sudden prophecy proved correct, I was never more asked "Who is this Mr. Irving?" And Bateman, with all the energy of the old showman, turned round and "made believe" that he was the real discoverer of the actor, who by means of "The Bells" had leaped into prominence. When "Hamlet" was produced at the Lyceum on 31st Oct., 1874, Mr. Bateman wrote:—"Those who have a voice potential on art matters, have fixed unanimously upon Mr. Henry Irving as the young English actor best fitted to be the interpreter of the great English dramatist's masterpiece. That the manager shares this belief, the manner in which the play is cast and mounted will distinctly show." There is nothing like worshipping the rising sun, is there?

"THREE very old standing Cantonese tea-merchants," says the *Foochow Echo*, "have wisely retired from the trade, owing to considerable losses sustained last season, and we believe two more will soon follow suit." The same paper, from an authentic source, learns that "the amount of treasure sent up-country for the newtea leaf is positively less by 40 to 50 per cent. than last season, and that more than half of the tea firms in the country have been closed altogether, being unable to obtain advances, which are only granted to those that are sound as a bell. Unless such firms as Rothschild and Vanderbilt appear in the market, we can safely predict that we will have, not only a superior quality of tea, at low rates, but that the supply will be far smaller."

CONFERENCE OF FRENCH PROFESSORS.

THE eighth annual Congress of the Societe Nationale des Professeurs de Francais in England was held at Harrow School, shortly before last mail left, under the presidency of Earl Granville, who in opening the proceedings said that during a long life numerous and various links had bound him to France. He had received great kindness in that country, and to the present moment he retained some of his most valued friendships there. (Cheers.) It happened that at that very moment, if he were not in that hall, he should be attending a meeting in London connected with events during which French and English blood flowed in a common cause. The question which was likely to occupy them that day was, how best to teach modern languages in public schools; and the problem was difficult. To teach French as they taught dead languages, such as Greek and Latin, was obviously impossible. M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, who was educated in England, had advised that English children should be taught as much as possible the practical sense of modern languages at home before going to school and during the holidays, leaving to the school the philological training. That appeared him to sound advice. He attached more value to the practical use of the language, to the pronunciation, and to the power of understanding it, than, perhaps, might be admitted in so learned an assembly as that which he was addressing. Some twenty-five years ago he began a discussion with that great man, George Grote, who was the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, on the subject of the University examinations in modern languages. He (Lord Granville) argued that they ought not to give degrees and honours to students who did not give proof that they could understand and make themselves intelligible to others in conversation. Mr. Grote thought that the University could only deal with the academic side of the matter. The discussion went on for three years, and he believed that Mr. Grote was finally, though only partially, convinced by a story which induced him to agree to a compromise. He (Lord Granville) told the story, and it was this. Two friends of his went to Germany to learn German. The eldest was a hard worker, and the youngest the reverse. The eldest shut himself up, and studied for nine or ten hours a day. The other devoted himself to amusement, and the result was that at the end of two or three months the idle one was able to converse with everyone he met, and the eldest did not know how to ask for a pair of gloves (laughter). He contended that neither of these men was entitled to University honours, although, if they could have been rolled up together, they would brilliantly have deserved them. He was happy to say that since that time a certain amount of oral examination was required by the London University, and no one could take a first class in French without showing the power to maintain a conversation and to give ready and grammatical replies. He had been subsequently engaged in a discussion of a somewhat similar character, and he had the pleasure of finding himself in accord with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the late Lord Cairns, Sir Lintorn Simmons, and several others. They were all of opinion that the best way of teaching modern languages was by employing those whose mother tongues they were. The *prima facie* arguments seemed to be obviously in their favour, but he was bound to admit that a great weight of educational authority was against them. The objections were chiefly founded on the difficulty which foreigners, with different habits and manners and with their mispronunciation of English, had in obtaining influence over boys. There must be some truth in this. He had known instances of both kinds, some where the discipline established by foreigners had been excellent: others where it had been bad. But he was not yet convinced. It seemed to him clear that, as to the mere teaching, a modern language must be better and more idiomatically taught by a native, and he thought the question of discipline and influence was best settled by the care which was taken in the selection of the teachers. They should not be men who had failed as cooks or hairdressers (laughter); they must have their certificates of competency, and their manners must be such as were likely to make boys laugh with them rather than at them. The argument as to the mispronunciation of English told both ways. If it deprived the foreign teacher of his influence, how much more must it tell against the numerous students who had no opportunity of obtaining a good accent? (Hear.) He must ask their pardon for having given them so bad a substitute for a French speech, and he was conscious of having given them no assistance towards the problem they had in hand. As an ignorant layman, he had satisfied himself with starting some hares which they, as experts would he hoped be able to catch. He could only express the strong hope that they would be able to advance a question which was intellectually, politically, and commercially so important to this country (applause).

On the motion of M. G. Petilleau (Vice-President of the Committee), Lord Granville was elected with acclamation a remember of the Committee of Honour.

On the motion of M. A. P. Huguenet (hony. secretary), it was resolved that elementary and superior classes ought to be confined to native French teachers, and that, in particular, only such teachers should give oral instructions in elementary classes.—In the course of a brief discussion, the Rev. J. Welldon observed that he attached the greatest possible value to the teaching of modern languages. Harrow was a school in which such tuition took a prominent place on the modern side. He did not think there was any intrinsic advantage in the languages of Greece and Rome over those of France and Germany, and he certainly thought that French could always be best taught by Frenchmen (hear hear).

On the motion of M. Huguenet, a resolution was also passed affirming the desirability of establishing, at the English Universities, a system by which persons who had prepared themselves to teach French might obtain a certificate of capacity similar to that required in France from a teacher of English.

Some discussion ensued on the initiative of the Rev. E D'Auquier, who read a paper on the questions, what are the requirements of the English public at large with regard to the teaching of French in England? Do the French teachers, as a body, satisfy these requirements? And are those requirements such as will lead to any intelligent and satisfactory study of the French language, and to the results which might be expected from such a study? No resolution on the subject was proposed.

Amongst the minor resolutions agreed to was one affirming that special attention should be given to translation from English into French rather than from French into English, the former method being, it was judged, more likely to enlarge the student's vocabulary. The Conference closed with the usual vote of thanks.

AT the annual meeting of shareholders of Treacher and Company, Limited, held yesterday, a dividend of Rs. 85 per share was declared, payable on and after the 4th prox., Rs. 11,594 being applied to depreciation on the property and plant, and Rs. 10,000 carried to the cash reserve. The directors, in their report, anticipated that in the face of the yearly-increasing competition, a general feeling of satisfaction would be experienced at the results of the year's trading; and remarked that it was undoubtedly very gratifying to all concerned that such an eminently sound and prosperous state of affairs could be laid before the shareholders year by year, showing how strong a position the company held in public favour.

THIS is a marvellous age, full of scientific discovery, observes the *Hospital*, and we of the nineteenth century are very much impressed with the advance we have made, and the superior elevation of knowledge we stand on, compared with departed centuries. So it is rather hard when Professor Anagnostakis, of Athens, comes and wishes to drag away some of our glory by saying that we are not to claim the microbe theory as a new discovery. It's not a bit new; it can be traced to Hippocrates' days; antiseptic treatment is not a conquest of modern science, certainly not; it is at least twenty-two centuries old, and was applied in ancient days quite as vigorously as ever it is now.

THERE is certainly "muscular Christianity," as the Mandalay paper puts it, in Burma. Ministers are either whipping women, or assaulting men, or otherwise doing violence around them. There is a Mr. Nodder who has acted objectionably; then Mr. Stockings; and now there is a Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Sutherland has beaten one Mr. King, whose offence consisted in having employed a woman, a Burmese convert, who wanted employment. It is not known why Mr. Sutherland was displeased in this matter, but he trespassed, insulted and assaulted; for which he has been fined fifty rupees. And now the public wish to say what they think about this kind of thing. There is, of course, the effect it must have upon the heathen, and the disrepute into which it is likely to bring Christianity; for still do the heathen look to example rather than to precept, judging of the value of teachings by the conduct of the teachers. It is evident that some of our missionaries have mistaken their vocation, the army being their proper sphere; but when the missionary societies have truculent members, is it not known that there are savage places where they could be sent to fight against the constant efforts of the natives to eat them?

PROSECUTION UNDER THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

AN important case under the new Merchandise Marks Act is now proceeding in the Police Court at Karachi, in which the complainants are Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and the defendant Ramjee Luckmidass, a piece-goods dealer of Bombay and Karachi.

The complaint states:—1. The firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, trading in Karachi as merchants and importers, are owners of a certain registered trade-mark hereinafter referred to. 2. The said firm of Ralli Brothers imported into Karachi for sale certain goods called shirtings, and the said trade-mark is and has been for at least nine years used by the said firm for stamping the said and other goods, and is and has been for more than nine years well-known in Karachi as the mark of these goods. And this trade-mark, together with the numeral 1,201, has been for at least six years used to distinguish a particular quality of the said shirtings. A piece of such goods with the said trade-mark and numeral stamped thereon, is hereto annexed, and marked A. The said trade-mark is commonly known as the "Pahlwan mark," and consists in two almost nude figures in the act of wrestling. 3. The defendant is an importer into and dealer in Karachi of piece-goods for sale. 4. The defendant has counterfeited the said registered trade-mark and has marked certain of his said piece-goods in a manner reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the goods so marked are the manufacture or merchandise of the said Ralli Brothers, and has sold and exposed and had in his possession for sale, for the purposes of trade, certain of his said piece-goods with the said counterfeited registered trade-mark impressed upon his said piece-goods and has made in his said piece-goods false marks (*vide* the numeral 1,201 under the said counterfeited registered trade-mark). 5. The defendant further has by applying to his said goods the said numeral 1,201 used by the said Ralli Brothers as above stated, for at least six years applied to his said goods a false trade description. 6. A piece of such goods of the defendant, marked as aforesaid, is hereto annexed and marked B. 7. The complainant says that the defendant by his said counterfeit use of the said trade-mark, together with the said numeral 1,201, which said trade-mark and numeral the defendant has impressed on his said goods of inferior quality to the said goods of Messrs. Ralli Brothers impressed with the said trade-mark and said number, has intended and intends to place himself in a position to sell his said inferior goods under colour of likeness to the said superior goods of the complainants. 8. The complainant alleges the defendant has by his said acts committed offences punishable under Sections 482, 483, 486 and 487 of the Penal Code, and under Section 6 of Act 4 of 1889, commonly known as the Indian Merchandise Marks Act 1889. 9. The complainant prays that the defendant may be dealt with according to law.

The following evidence has so far been taken:—

Mr. Harold Curjel, merchant, examined by Mr. Constable, said:—I am the manager of the Bombay Company, I have had some correspondence with Messrs. Ralli Brothers regarding some numbers used on shirtings. (Is shown a copy which he says is a true copy.) The result of this correspondence is that I on behalf of the Bombay Company in Karachi agreed not to use the No. 1201. Accused was at that time our guarantee broker. He knew what the correspondence was about. He was consulted by our office as to the reply. I think his manager was consulted. He was not then in Karachi, I think. (Is shown exhibits A and B.) I say that one is not an imitation of the other. It is certainly not a likeness of the other. I should say it is a following of the other. One has a ticket on, and the other has not. Accused is still our guarantee-broker.

Recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Leggett. At the time this correspondence arose (witness refers to exhibits) accused was not in Karachi. The No. 1201 was used on grey shirtings. There was a Queen's-head stamp. The words "Bombay Co." in big letters, and same in vernacular character. We had about 15 bales of this cloth only. All had been sold before they arrived, but delivery had not been given when the objection was taken. They were sold to a native dealer. It is just possible we have some bales still with us. I have had considerable experience in piece-goods. I was many years in Bombay, and I was a member of the special committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to settle disputes. As to piece-goods the number is put on as a rule by the shipper. The number is put on purely as a matter of convenience, so as to be able to increase the number of articles sold with any particular trade-mark. We stopped using the number as a matter of courtesy and not as one of compulsion. The trade-mark on A is the stamp of the figures with the words "Pahlwan mark," this ring mark is used by Ralli's. Every firm, to denote its goods, uses a general trade mark. We have also a general trade-mark. The stamp on B would be the stamp on which it would be sold. There is no ring trade-mark on it. I say that our general make-up of the one is so different from that of the other, that it cannot be called an imitation. The bales I have before refered to were delivered to Ramdass Lillaram and Essardass Dwarkadass, before 20th April, 1889. There were 15 bales in all. Eight were delivered to the dealer and the remaining 7 to the guarantee-broker. We consulted Damudass, the accused's son, as to the reply to be sent to Ralli Brothers. The dates of sale of the invoices (exhibits) are 4th October and 29th November. No year is mentioned. But as the date of the invoices are 30th January, 1889, the year of sale must have been 1888. I only heard of these invoices after the case had begun. They are addressed to Ramjee Luckmidass, Bombay. I understood that he is the largest dealer in Karachi. The custom is for our agents in Manchester to send us a stamp-book, and the particular number and stamp is selected from it. I do not see how the practice would be otherwise.

Re-examined by Mr. Constable:—Cloths are imported in ranges of widths. In giving orders the width would be mentioned. The same number may be on different widths of the same quality of cloth. The number may be made to represent the quality. The Queen's head and Royal Arms are, I think, open stamps.

Hormusjee Jamsetjee Rustomjee, a merchant, examined by Mr. Constable (Witness is shown exhibits A and B): I say that an unintelligent man would mistake one of them for the other. The two figures in exhibit B would pass off with natives as Pahlwans, provided the original had not been seen by that person. A dealer in Karachi who was required to supply an up-country dealer with the Pahlwan brand of shirtings No. 1201 would be quite justified in sending up shirtings with the mark exhibit B on, unless Ralli's shirtings were written for specially. The No. 1201 I do not attach much importance to alone, but it helps with the other marks to form a regular mark.

Mr. Hormusjee Jamsetjee Rustomjee re-called and cross-examined on solemn affirmation by Mr. Leggett. Witness states he does not remember what evidence he has already given, and asks it to be read over to him. (This is done.) The trade-mark on A is the Pahlwan's. We do not look at the word Pahlwan. It is known as the "Pahlwan chap or stamp." I cannot say whether the word "Pahlwan" refers to one figure or to two. It has reference to this stamp. To an ignorant man the figures on A and B as they appear at first sight are similar. Even a half-intelligent man would be likely to make the mistake. I do not actually know of any one being misled by the similarity. There is a difference when looked at carefully but still both the figures are Pahlwans, whether they are wrestling or with clubs. A pahlwan means a man engaged in athletic sports. At first sight B deceived me, knowing it was Ralli's stamp. My firm does a very large business in piece-goods. The trade-mark on A is the Pahlwan and the No. 1201. It is known as the Pahlwan No. 1201 mark cloth. The gold-thread border is part of the trade-mark. The trade-mark or the marks are from the top to bottom; but in trade we deal with the stamp and the number. I do not know whether the ring mark at the foot of the cloth is the trade-mark; it is marked trade-mark, but I do not know whether it is registered or not. In trade we do not look at that ring. In the bazaar I would simply look at the stamp and the No. 1201. I may give a casual look at the border. For the importer the other marks are of importance. A purchaser may or may not notice them. The Pahlwan itself denotes that it is Ralli's stamp. Ralli Brothers' name is in English and Guzerathi and some other language. Ramji's name is on B in English, but not Gujerathi. Numbers when separate have no importance; but if one firm has a number and I have it also, and they have been longer in the field, I at once withdraw. We have not, as far as I am aware, been asked to withdraw. There are some cloths known only by a number and its heading, then the number has every importance. If the figures were not on A and B, but only the number I personally would not have thought it objectionable, but if the other firm asked me to withdraw I should do so. This is a piece of grey shirting of W. Graham. (Put in and marked SSS.) This other is grey shirting of ours. (Put in and marked TTT). The borders are quite different. I do not know who used the number first. I call it Mr. Dewhurst's cloth. We are merely agents: Dewhurst is the shipper of the cloth. They are large manufacturers in Manchester. The two differ as chalk and cheese. I do not know how the number came on that cloth. The object of my name on the cloth is to show that I am selling it. The cloth would be known in Karachi as Dewhurst's cloth; their name being on it, it would be called Dewhurst's number so-and-so. The object of putting a number on a cloth is to make it known with the stamp. I cannot say without reference to my books how the number was on. The mere fact of my name being on JJ, does not shew it is my cloth, as it may only be a sample consignment. My knowledge as to the business of the firm in piece-goods is very limited. This is a piece of grey shirting (put in and marked WWW); it has my name, and as the shipper's name is not on it, I think it must be my importation. This is a piece of grey shirting. (Put in and marked NNN.) This is a piece of white-ground print. (Put in and marked W W W.) It is sold by us. I do not know if it is known by any particular name. The ticket on it is an open ticket. The other is a piece of white-ground print sold by Ralli. (Put in and marked XXX

body else's numbers unwillingly, and they some of ours. I then circulated a list of all my numbers to all the firms, one of whom was the Bombay Company. I believe this is a copy of their letter to us. (Put in and marked YY). The result of the correspondence on this subject was very satisfactory to all firms, except the Bombay Company, inasmuch as that company did not receive my attempt to put a stop to the use of the numbers in the same hearty spirit as the other firms did, and who agreed to give up the use of other's numbers having regard to vested interests. By vested interests I mean that the trader has an interest in a particular number which enables him to sell that cloth on which that number is placed on a larger profit than he could do without that numbers speaking for myself. I did not know exactly what numbers other merchants are using. The use of figures as numbers is unlimited. This is a piece of grey shirtings sold by the Bombay Company (put in and marked AAA) ; so also is the other piece (put in and marked BBB.) We had been using these numbers previous to July 1888. This is a piece of grey shirtings with a lion stamp and is sold by Ralli Brothers (put in and marked CCC) ; in 1886 or 1887 Ralli Brothers wrote to us about that lion stamp, complaining that we were using these stamps. We then discontinued to use them. The stamp on this cloth was imported, I am not sure, whether before or after Ralli's complaint (put in and marked DDD). It is a grey shirting. There was no complaint about this stamp as far as I remember. We still continue its use. I should say CCC and DDD are colourable imitations of each other. This is also a piece of our grey shirting, with a lion stamp (put in and marked EEE). This was imported after DDD, and while it was still in use EEE is colourable imitation of DDD, so far as the lions are concerned, but the combinations are different. This is also a piece of grey shirting of ours with a bull stamp (put in and marked FFF). In no detail whatever is it a colourable imitation of the other stamps. Rallis have made no objection to our using these. This is a piece of grey shirting sold by Graham and Co. (put in and marked GGG). The No. 1014 on it is used by us on grey shirtings. This is a piece of grey shirting of the Bombay Company (put in and marked HHH). It is not a colourable imitation of any of the others. This is a piece of Ralli's grey shirting (put in and marked III). We used that number but have discontinued it. This is another piece of grey shirting sold by Lyon Lord and Co. (put in and marked JJJ). We do not use the No. 1300. This is a piece of grey shirting sold by the Bombay Company (put in and marked KKK). We used that number. This is another piece of grey shirting (put in and marked DDD) sold by Ramji Luckmidass. This other is grey shirting No. 700,000 (put in and marked MMM). These are the two lists I sent out, one is in 1888 (put in and marked NNN and OOO). We have many other numbers which have been taken up subsequent to these lists. This is a piece of grey shirting of Ramji (put in and marked PPP). The No. 1997 was used by us, but not now. This is a piece of grey shirting of the Bombay Company (put in and marked QQQ) ; and this of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., (put in and marked RRR). We stopped that No. 1977, as Sir Charles Forbes and Co., on the 6th February, 1888, claimed it. If we had any of the cloth in hand at the time it must have gone into consumption. I say decidedly that VV and WW are colourable imitations of each other. So also is X X colorable imitation of them.

Re-examined by Mr. Constable.—The lion stamp is used by many firms. It is not accepted as an open mark I believe. The one I gave up was sketched by one of our brokers, and I sent it home, but on finding that it was an exact copy of Ralli's I believe I wrote to Manchester, stopping it before Ralli adressed us in Karachi about it. Dealers would know the well-known numbers. Filled shirtings cannot be imitations of ordinary grey shirtings.

[The concluding portion of the evidence will be given to-morrow.]

"BLACKED OUT."

THE most interesting article in this month's *Century* is Mr. Kennan's account of the methods of the Press Censor in Russia :—My experience and training as a newspaper man [says Mr. Kennan] naturally made me feel more than an ordinary interest in the practical working of the Russian system of press censorship, and after my return from Siberia to European Russia I devoted all the time that I could spare to a study of the subject. I talked with all the editors and authors whose acquaintance I could make ; visited newspaper offices, and listened to the comments of the editorial staff upon the censor's erasures, interlineations, and prohibitions ; and made a large collection of original proof-sheets to illustrate the working of this system of repression, and to show how narrow are the limits within which Russian editors and reporters are allowed to express their opinions or display their activity and enterprise.

In the office of a Russian daily newspaper the last proof-sheets are received from the censor between twelve and one o'clock at night. The whole night staff usually assemble in response to the cry "C-e-n-s-o-r!" and one of the editors looks over the slips and announces to his co-workers the nature of the changes that have been made by the official guardian of the public mind and morals, and reads aloud the titles or headings of the articles that have been forbidden altogether. A hasty consultation is then held with regard to the course to be pursued. If the very vitals of an editoral article have been cut out by the censor, the night editor must decide whether the remains can be patched up by means of a skilful surgical operation, so that they will have the semblance of organic life and unity, or whether, on the other hand, they are so mutilated that nothing can be done with them except to bury them in the waste-paper basket. If the censor has merely suggested unimportant changes or modifications, the night editor must pass judgment upon them, and return every article to its author for such corrections as may be necessary.

A large quantity of matter that has already been submitted and approved is kept standing in type, and with it are filled up the gaps left by the striking out at the last moment of items or editorial articles that are declared by the censor to be "out of place" or "pernicious in their tendency." When the revised proofs have been again examined and the censor has gone home, the work of the editors and reporters is ended for the day. Moscow may be burned to the ground or the Tzar may be assassinated, but after the censor has retired to his couch not a line of new matter can be put into the columns of the paper. It may perhaps be thought by persons not familiar with the Russian censorship that cases of wholesale prohibition are rare—that the censor, as a rule, exercises his power with reasonable discretion and forbearance ; but such is by no means the fact. I have copies of Russian newspapers in which from eight to fourteen articles or editorials have been stricken out and prohibited altogether, to say nothing of changes and modifications in the language of the items that have been allowed to stand.

But Russian journals were not the only periodicals that circulated in the Empire. Newspapers and magaziness published in London, Paris, Berlin, and New York City came constantly to Russia, bearing in their closely packed columns the seeds of discontent and "sedition." How were the subjects of the Tzar to be protected from the "pernicious" influence of this foreign literature ? The Russian press censor, omnipotent although he might be in his own field, could not cross out with red ink an obnoxious editorial in the proof-sheets of the London *Times*, nor suppress the *Century Magazine* for publishing a series of articles on the exile system ! And yet the Russian people must be prevented in some way from reading the objectionable parts of such periodicals. When confronted by this difficulty the Russian Government acted with characteristic directness and vigour. It made the mere possession of forbidden literature a penal offence, and then, as if that was not enough, it violated the sanctity of its own mails, seized, opened, and examined every foreign periodical that came into the Empire, and appointed a staff of censors to tear out or "black out" every editorial that criticised unfavourably Russian Government methods, and every magazine article that, in the judgment of such censors, was "pernicious" in its tendency.

The removal of objectionable articles or items from foreign periodicals in Russia is accomplished in two ways. If they are long and bulky, they are torn or cut out bodily. If they are brief, they are blacked out by means of a rectangular stamp which has about the width of an ordinary newspaper column, and which is "cross-hatched" in such a way that when inked and pressed upon the paper, it makes a close network of white lines and black diamonds. The peculiar mottled or grained appearance of a page of print that has been blacked out with this stamp has suggested to Russian readers a descriptive slang term for it—namely, "caviare." Anyone who has ever seen the black salted caviare of Russia spread upon a slice of bread and butter will appreciate the felicity of the metaphorical comparison. From the noun a verb has been formed, and every Russian now understands that "to caviare" means to "black out" an objectionable page or paragraph by pressing upon it the censor's stamp.

THE special edition of Mr Stanley's forthcoming work at ten guineas, of which only 350 copies are to be issued, has already been entirely subscribed for.

SPORTING NOTES.

FEW races have had so many different descriptions written of it as the City and Suburban won by Reve d' Or. Nearly every one gives a different reading of the incidents, some maintaining that Pioneer was beaten on his merits, and others affirming, and I think correctly, that ill-luck played a conspicuous part in his defeat. That the present accommodation for those whose business it is to describe the circumstances attending a race is as bad as it can be at Epsom few will deny, and to this fact perhaps may be attributed the different versions of the struggle. Some dozen individuals in the Press Stand can see the races that are decided over distances of six furlongs or upwards, but no one can see the five furlong races at all until they are half over. This is a matter often referred to, but no attempt has been made to remedy it.

With regard to the City and Suburban, the start was one of the very worst for an important race I ever witnessed, and my impression is that the whole of the jockeys on the high ground were unprepared for it, and that those on the lower ground were well off before the others were aware that Lord Marcus Beresford had dropped his flag. At all events, and from whatever cause, the field appeared to de despatched in two divisions of about equal strength ; those on the inside, and thus possessing an immense advantage under any circumstances, being the first away. When a furlong had been covered it appeared long odds against all of those on the higher ground unless they had an immense advantage in the handicap.

Pioneer, one of the worst placed of the lot, was a good twelve lengths to the bad, and very unfortunately, I think, for his backers S. Loates, instead of keeping clear of his horses and coming wide round Tattenham Corner, endeavoured to thread his way through the field from half-way down the descent of the hill, with the result that he never from that point had the slightest chance of getting through. That Pioneer looked like winning a quarter of a mile from home is true, as he was going so well and easily and his jockey was apparently comfortable on him ; but even from this point the chances of war were all against him, and the eccentric route of Reve d'Or from the centre of the course towards the rails effectually prevented Pioneer from ever getting a straight run.

It was a most disappointing race from start to finish for the Bedford Lodge colt, and it is impossible to say if those who maintained that Pioneer was thrown into the handicap were correct in their estimate or not. As the race was started I think Vasistas ought to have won ; and why he was pulled back into the company of Pioneer after getting splendidly away on the inside I am at a loss to imagine, unless it was that waiting orders had been given to George Barrett. With a colt whose stamina had presumably been established in the Grand Prize of Paris it surely would have been wiser to come right away, in which case there would have been another Goldseeker race. This view is borne out by the fact that during the last fifty yards Baron de Hirsch's colt made a lot of ground, and was undoubtedly going much faster than Reve d'Or when they passed the judge.

So far as Workington and Reve d'Or are concerned, it is very fortunate for the winner that Vasistas squeezed past Mr. Lowther's colt, as an objection on the ground of boring and a cannon would on behalf of Workington, have been decidedly given against the Duke of Beaufort's mare. It is fair to state that probably the rider of Reve d'Or, who was called before the Stewards and cautioned, had no power to prevent his mount taking the erratic course she did, and probably a much stronger jockey would have failed to keep her straight.

Of the other events at the meeting—one of the most successful spring gatherings ever held on the famous Downs—I must dismiss with the single remark that the Great Metropolitan, decided over a course of two miles and a quarter, brought out a field exactly equal in strength to that for the City and Suburban, and that while the last named is probably the easiest mile and a quarter in England, the Great Metropolitan course is a severe test of endurance. Notwithstanding the finish provided one of the most exciting at the meeting, a head and a neck separating those placed by the judge. This does not look as if we were unable to breed stayers, especially as Parlington, Armada, and Galway were all three-year-olds, and the beaten lot included the first and second in the Great Northamptonshire Stakes.

Sandown Park racing under both codes must be passed over altogether, except as regards Sainfoin's victory in the Esher Stakes. The short rate accepted about the Kingsclere colt for the Derby by those who saw his easy win, can, I think, hardly be justified, for granting that he left his field standing still and had the race in hand a long way from home, yet it must not be forgotten that Amphion was conceding him a full stone more than the weight-for-age scale. If General Byrne's colt was a long way from being wound up, as I believe was the case, Sainfoin ought to have won easily to have even a 10 to 1 chance in a field like the Derby bids fair to be, where he will meet, not one, but perhaps four or five opponents who on the book are as good or better than Amphion at his best. The uncertain part of the arrangement is that no one can say how much he had in hand, not one of the big field finishing near him. He is bound to play an important part in the quotations and probably in the race, but for the present I should prefer to support him for a situation rather than to win at Epsom.

The race for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes was won at Newmarket on Wednesday (30th ult.) with great ease by Mr. A. W. Merry's Surefoot, who was ridden by Liddiard. The colt was a great favourite with the public, and his victory was a popular one. Many good judges expected to see Baron de Rothschild's Le Nord finish first, and the horse ran very well, although he never had any chance of winning the stakes. He came in second, thus occupying the position we assigned him in our anticipation of the race. The Duke of Westminster's Blue Green finished third, the Duke of Portland's St. Serf heading the remaining half-dozen competitors. The value of the stakes was in reality £4,100.

The death of Hermit took place at the Blankney Stud on Tuesday (29th ult.) The death of this famous stallion is a great loss, not only to Mr. Henry Chaplin, his owner, but to breeders of race-horses generally, for Hermit, although twenty-six years old, was one of the most successful sires ever known.

The steeplechasing season was brought to a successful close at Sandown Park on Saturday, 26th ult. In fact, a better day's sport could hardly have been provided ; no fewer than sixty-five horses contesting the seven events on the card, including a field of thirteen for the Mammoth Hunt Steeplechase of three miles which resulted in the victory of the Duke of Hamilton's Weather Witch, who finished a short head in front of Mr. T. Arthur's Innisfail. Captain Orr-Ewing's Cloister was third. The value of the stakes was £1,500. Mr. Brinckman's Assassin won the St. James's Plate, Lord Calthorpe's Toscano was successful in the Great Sandown Hurdle Race, Mr. W. G. Stevens's Darnley won the Southern Hunters' Hurdle Race, and Mr. Rutherford's M. P. was credited with the Grand International Steeplechase.

The football season was, for all practical purposes, brought to a close on Saturday, 26th ult. The chief match decided was the final tie for the Lancashire Cup, wherein Burnley were opposed to the holders of the Association Cup, the Blackburn Rovers. This contest furnished a great surprise, for the Rovers failed to score throughout the game, and they were beaten by two goals to none. The final for the Glasgow Charity Cup which took place on Hampden Park, was noticeable chiefly, for the defeat of Queen's Park, who were beaten by the Third Lanark Volunteers by two goals to one. This trophy has been a fruitful source of profit to the Scottish charities, no less than £1,124 having been realized by the last three matches played. The Preston North End team beat the Bolton Wanderers by five goals to none at Preston. This was the sixth time this season the clubs had met. The tie of the Birmingham Charity Cup, competition was played between West Bromwich Albion and the Wolverhampton Wanderers. The latter were the winners by one goal to none. Royal Arsenal (the winners of the London Charity Cup) beat Clapton, on the former's ground, by six goals to one. Sheffield Wednesday (the runners up for the National Cup) beat Newton Heath by two goals to one at Manchester. In the Warwickshire Cup competition Warwick County beat Birmingham St. George's by five goals to one.

The sculling match for the championship of the world and £200 a side, which was rowed on Friday, 25th ult., over the championship course on the Parramatta River, between Peter Kemp and Neil Matterson, resulted in the victory of the former. Both the competitors are New South Wales men.

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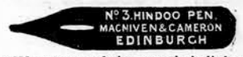

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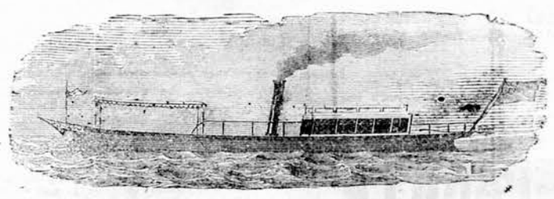

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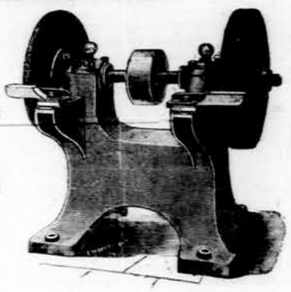

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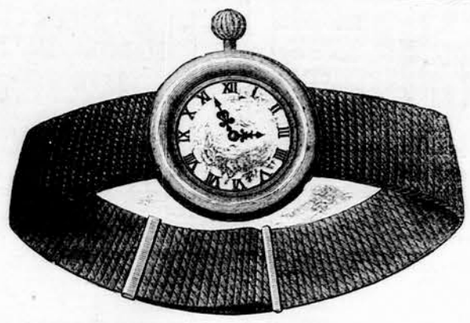

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